THE TRACK RECORD

INTERNATIONAL BIGFOOT SOCIETY
A SUBSIDIARY OF THE WESTERN BIGFOOT SOCIETY

...WHAT DO YOU DO NOW???

ISSUE #152 AUGUST SUMMARY 2005
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Mother Claims Child Was Fathered by Chinese Wildman

China 1997

CR: DON MONROE

帶影猿人野血混布公北湖

On October 10, 1997, an interesting bigfoot-related article appeared in Taiwan's *World Journal* newspaper. The article, shown here, states the following (not a direct translation).

A woman who works for the Bigfoot Research Center in China was going through the belongings of her recently deceased father. Her father had been with the Wildlife Research Center in China. She found a 1986 videotape of a 33-year old man from a very remote forested area of China with the following unusual attributes:

- Great height (about two meters or 6′ 5″).
- Small head.
- Body proportions (torso, arms and legs) similar to those of the North American bigfoot.
- A tail (or something that looked like it).
- Long stride.
- Inability to speak

However, he did not have any noticeable body hair.

The mother of the man was still alive when the video was taken. She stated that she had been abducted by a "wild man" after the death of her husband; the child was an offspring of her relationship with the wild man. The woman previously had a son by her husband. This son, an officer in the army, persuaded his mother to tell her story to the Wildlife Research people. She did so on condition that the research people not reveal her identity while she was alive, because of her shame.

The article goes on to state that Chinese wild men have been recorded as far back at 100-200 B.C. It also mentions that a monkey-boy was discovered in 1932, but only reported posthumously.

Stories of Chinese ape-people, or "yeren," have found expression in Chinese woodcarvings and other artwork. These photographs show two examples I found in a woodcarving shop while on a visit to Taiwan. The upper carving is over five feet tall.

I am told, of course, that such carvings are just illustrations of fanciful fables, and I believe they are nothing more than that. Nevertheless, the foregoing account might lead us to wonder if some Chinese fables are based on true facts.

The Track Record

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MAKE CHECKS TO RAY CROWE PLEASE I DON'T HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT TO WBS, IBS, TRACK RECORD, ETC...MAKE ALL CHECKS OUT TO RAY CROWE...PLEASE!!

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* REMEMBER...WE NEED YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS NOW... POST OFFICE THROWS AWAY BULK MAIL. Sorry, I can't replace if lost due to address change. Back order is possible.

MEETING

Monthly meetings will be at the Home Plate, 8501 N. Lombard, Portland. Dinner at 6PM and meet at 7PM, All invited. Free to the public (no indoor meeting in July, Aug., Nov. or Dec.). There will be a mini-museum and items will be for sale by owner Patti Dietz.

MEETINGS

* There was no formal meeting this month.

Met with for lunch; John Eilers of Los Altos, CA, Joe Beelart, and Vance Orchard. Vance left copies of several reports he had written for the Times of Waitsburg, WA. Joe Beelart had several items from a recent trip to the high country east of Estacada, OR, where he had been exploring. Photos showed some amazing scenery.

Later in the month, 8/24, we met again, with Vance, Joe, and Cliff Olson. Topics concerned the schooling of steelhead fish and the probability of catching sight of a creature fishing.

Photography was also discussed, the possibility of taking photos from a great distance so the creatures would be unaware of the camera or noise it might make. Joe assures us that cameras could take the distance photos at twilight under very poor light conditions, and still be qquite good.

BIGFOOT ACTIVITY REPORTS

* Don Monroe exploring in Cougar Cave near Dubois, ID, found some hairs, 8/4, which he submitted to Dr Fahrenbach. They turned out to be artificial fibers, left probably by some previous cave explorer.

Don also reports that a Grandma in Dubois had seen a Bigfoot looking in her window 25 years ago.

In Monroe's shed was a boat motor, gear, and the padlock had been broken off ...nothing gone. Screws had been yanked out, one broke in half. Nothing positive to say about the report, but he thought it was peculiar.

Exploring Theata Cave four months ago, Don noted the position of a bone, which had been turned around in the opposite direction on 8/5 when he and John Deutch examined the cave.

Back in the boonies a 30 foot deep pit with grass at the bottom had been pressed down. The areas of two "somethings" 7-8 feet long, and a smaller form (young?) Back in the cave was a lot of dried grass on a flat rock like something had used it for sitting. A possible wide heel print (actually 3 of them) was also found.

A recent earthquake (July 5.9 mag) in the region caused some rockfall in Zak cave, last visited 4 months ago. He had buried a rotten elk roast as bait. The bones of the roast had been dug up and on standing on both sides are two other bones, like candles. Also found were four rocs of gold and silver color that he had left a year ago. They had been scattered in

PLEASE, AS YOU READ THESE REPORTS, KEEP YOUR SKEPTICALS ON

possible beds of gold rocks. Temperature in the cave was 60 degrees...outside it was 95 degrees.

Don Ron Roseman and John Deutch did a 75 mile hike across northern Idaho, east of Cour d' Alene, returning July 18th. Only one track had been seen. It was photographed, but the camera was lost.

* Monterra Willamams of Victorville reported seeing a Bigfoot near Ukiah, CA, 12 miles north at Redwood Valley, off Lennox Street. This was back in Oct, 1974, about 7:30PM. There was a full moon. He was 7 feet from the creature when he heard a noise and froe. It was 7 ½ feet tall, and ran by him and up a hill. It was very fast, very very fast, he said. It was a yellowish-brownish –reddish color with traces of white. The arms hung lower than a mans, and the muscles in the legs stood out ...it was a magnificent animal. Could see every muscle ripple. Had hair five inches long that was hanging. Weight was about 1000 pounds. Creature was in view for about 5 seconds. Phone 760-843-9936

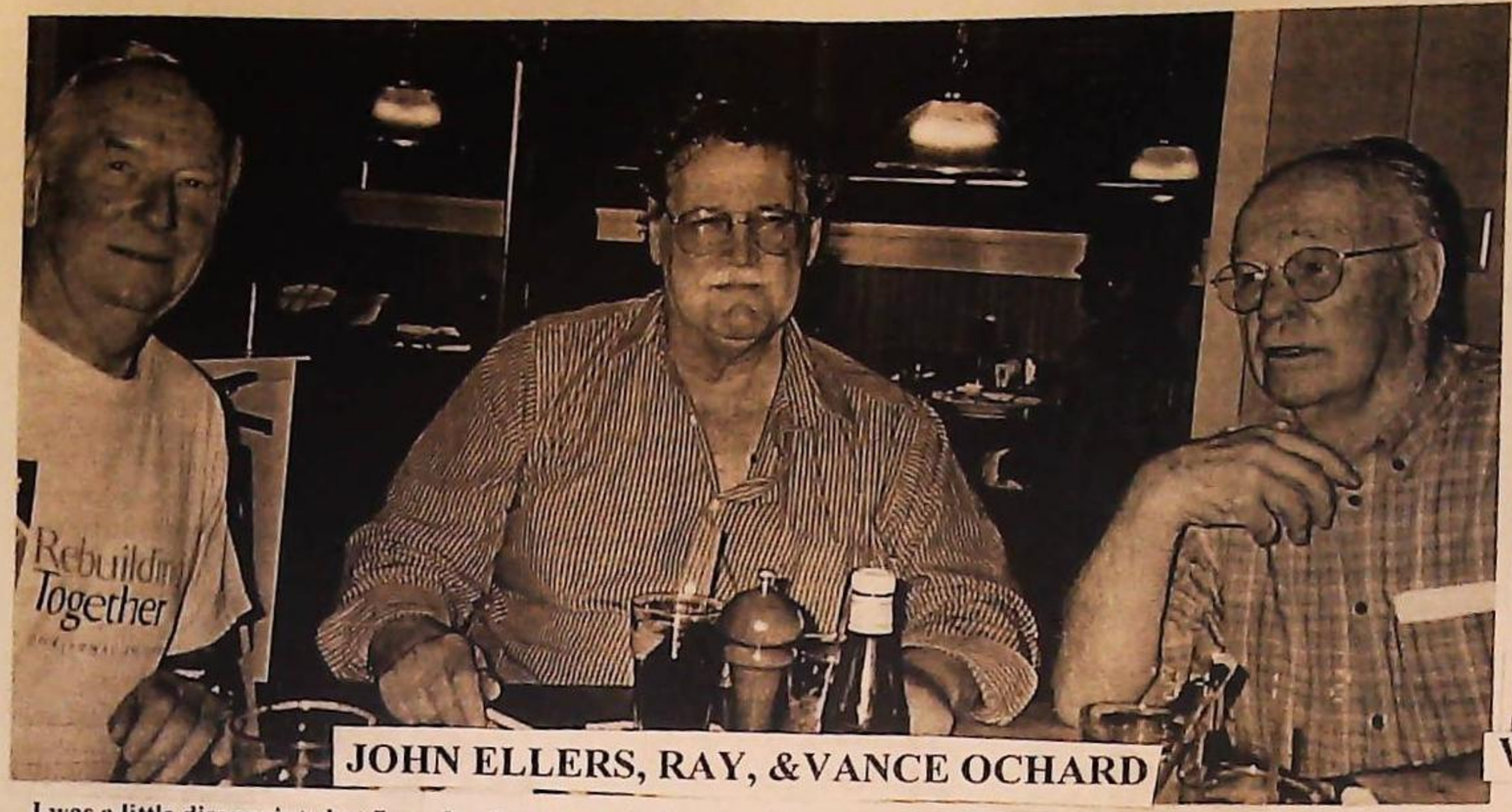
* Mike Hazenberg was at his cabin in NE Washington near Republic, 7/13. At 5PM he saw a Bigfoot near the road that was standing and just looking. It was a big one, 12 feet, old and gray, hair real shaggy, like a hippy. Sould see a swirl in the hair. He stepped on the brake and the creature was gone in an instant. There had been a lot of bear around there this summer. Phone 509-752-2754

* Sighting: Use Skepticals please, Robert Fahy, 24465 Madura Dr., Kingston, WA 98346 541-908-1432 Fayeaspire@hotmail.com
Can you contact: Yes Can you publish: yes
Date: 5/21/05 Time: 5:00 AM

Location: Behind my house is a forest of about 2x3 miles in size. It is very close to Puget Sound. Directly behind my house in this forest is a wetland-like environment. Housing development ceased beyond my street because of this issue. There is an old logging trail back there. Judging from all of the overgrown bushes and plants among the trail, it probably hasn't been used for a few decades.

Actions of reporter: I was sleeping when I woke up to a very loud and strange sound coming from the forest behind my house. I have my window open at night to circulate fresh air. Usually I sleep through just about anything making noise (dogs, cars, etc). This was very loud -- loud enough to wake me up.

Description of sighting: No sighting took place. A vocalization of a strange animal happened. Being too tired to shut my window, I assumed it would shut up. Fifteen minutes passed and it would not stop. At first I thought it sounded almost like an injured animal. The 'yell' or whatever you want to call it, began at a low pitch and ended at a high pitch note. I was very curious about what this was so I used my cell phone to record the vocalization. I was able to record a maximum of one minute. The mic on the phone is very weak, but I took my chances considering how loud this thing was. I put the phone up to my window screen and got my recording.



JOHN ELLERS, RAY, &VANCE OCHARD

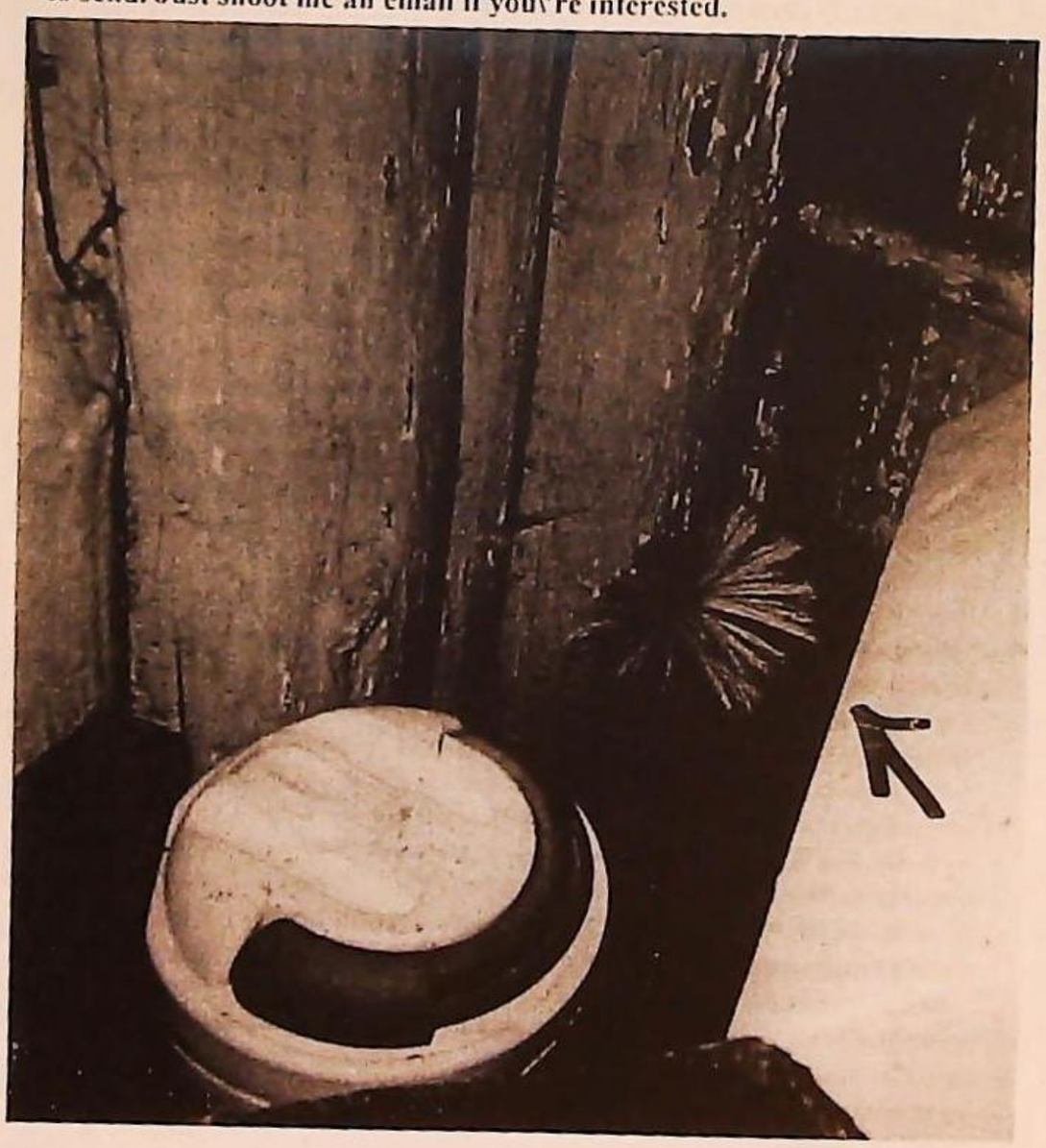
WANT SOME LEMONAIDE?

I was a little disappointed at first after listening to it. The first 30 seconds are very distorted. Surprisingly, the last 30 seconds turned out very well, very clear, and with little to no distortion. Shortly before 5:30 AM, it finally stopped.

It was that pre-dawn moment, where you can just barely start to see light. My father heard something very similar at the same time in the morning three months previous. He said the vocalization was similar but a lower pitch.

I can't say this is Bigfoot, but I've shown it to several other people and they are as baffled as I am. No one has identified this sound yet. I took interest to report this to several different Bigfoot organizations after having listened to a Klamath vocal recording from Oregon Bigfoot's website. In my opinion, both, the Klamath recording and my own share a relationship.

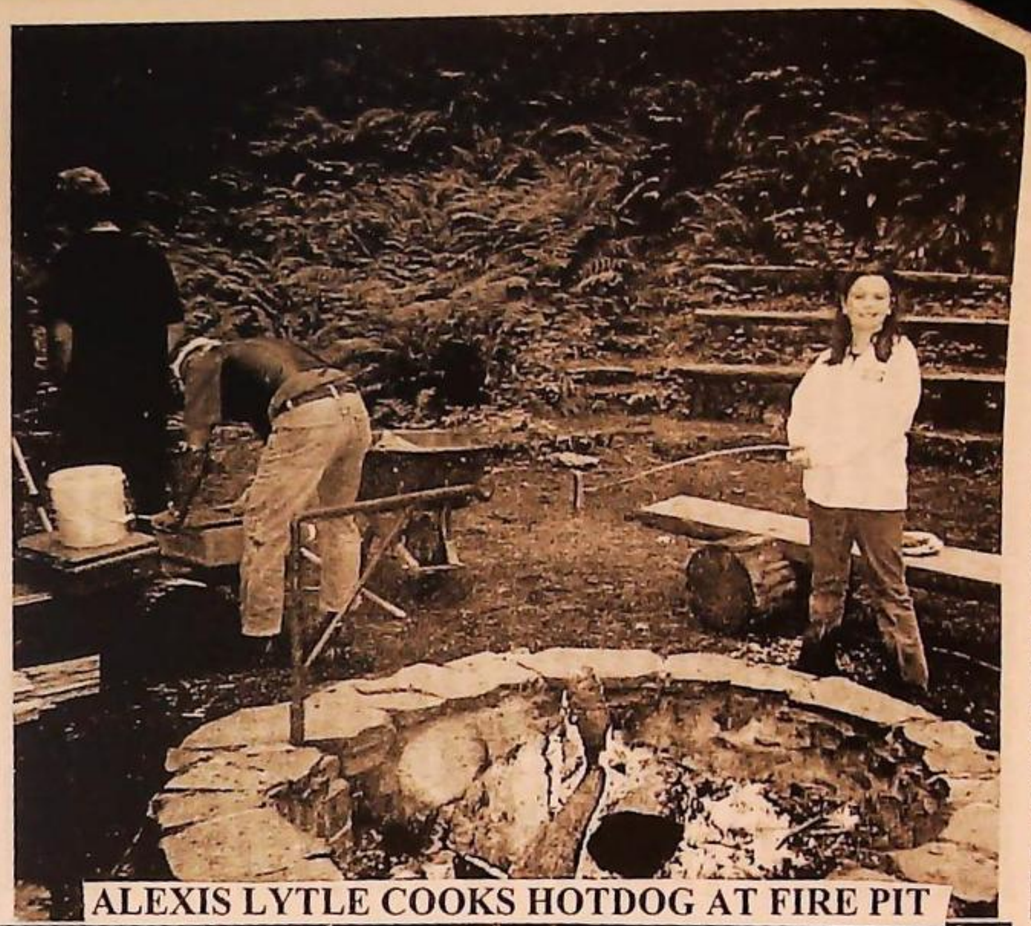
I have the sound recording in mp3 format, about 1 mb in size and ready to send. Just shoot me an email if you\'re interested.



A SKUNK AT LONGBOW CAMP, HIS FAMILY HAS BEEN THERE EVERY YEAR...NO REALLY BAD DAMAGE YET-CR: JOE BURGER

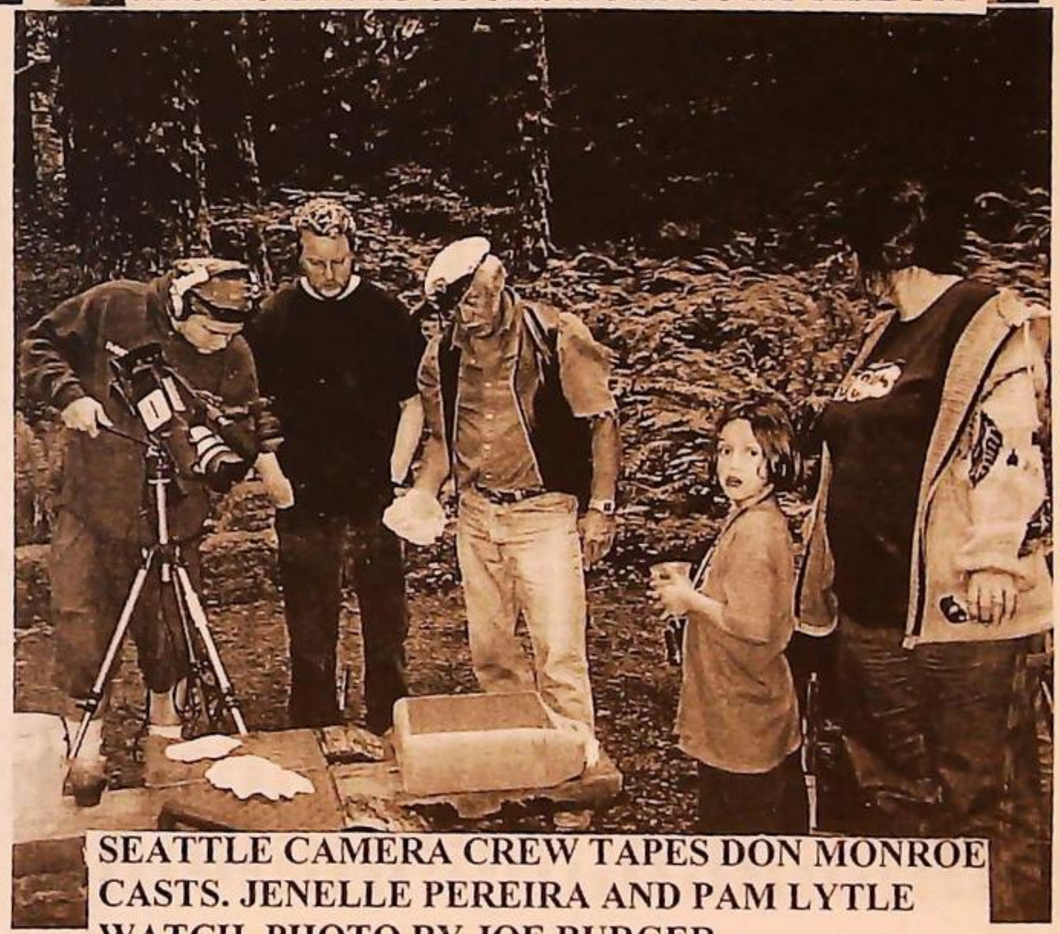
Met with John Rice (R) of the Oregon Archeological Society, and his brother visiting from Georgia, Mark Rice, 8/10. Mark told of his ex-wife's mother several years ago when in Arkansas, seeing a Bigfoot when she came around a hedgerow while on horseback.

GROUP AT CAMP SIGN, PHOTO JOE BURGER



ALEXIS LYTLE COOKS HOTDOG AT FIRE PIT

RAY AND NEAL BURGSTAHLER RELAX IN CAMP-PHOTO: JOE BURGER



SEATTLE CAMERA CREW TAPES DON MONROE CASTS. JENELLE PEREIRA AND PAM LYTLE WATCH. PHOTO BY JOE BURGER

* From plumr2003@ 16 Aug 2005 O.K. here's a strange one for ya. Was reading Bigfoot stories on Earthfiles.com and apparently in New York , Delaware Co. in 11/18/02 a man from Rockland Co , was hunting and found a 70 lb. six month old deer twelve feet up and jammed into the crotch of a maple tree. After informing the authorities the local D.E.C. agent investigated. He was perplexed because he said the deer was too small to have jumped such a great distance and the deer also had a sprained and swollen hoof and ankle. It was wedged so tightly in the crotch of the tree that 4 men with ladders could not get it out. So they had to cut the tree down and they still couldn't free the deer until they lifted it 5 feet up the crotch of the tree. They noticed strange claw marks on the tree's bark. Upon an autopsy they found that the deer had been killed by an arrow thru the heart and lungs and probably died fairly instantly also adding to the improbability of its jumping into the tree. No good motive could be determined since it was in the middle of nowhere. A similar incident was reported by a rancher in Snohomish WA after he saw and heard a Bigfoot on his property and found a deer 14 foot up a tree in the woods behind his house.

* From Mary Green 8/18/05
The big news here is an expanding number of dog faced sightings in TN! Kentucky has had a lot but now I'm hearing of more and more of these upright, hairy dog faced beings. Wow, creepy, huh? In Dickson County, TN in the Montgomery Bell State Park, there's been rumors of large, hairy, upright werewolves chasing people out of an area called Cemetery Road. Land Between the Lakes is notorious for these type of sightings also. I'm searching for more reports from neighboring states of these types of sightings. Anyone heard of more?

* Kirk Sigurdson, of Oregon
Over the past two years, I've been actively pursuing the Sasquatch phenomenon in the Pacific Northwest. This interest began in early childhood. My parents frequently took me and my two sisters camping near the Warm Springs Indian Reservation at some very primitive sites. While on hikes in the High Cascades, everyone in the family heard tree knocking, deep roaring calls in the distance, and "talking" on many occasions. I often wandered off on my own, climbing cliffs, racing down rockslides, and watching the abundant wildlife with great interest. Unexplainably, as a very young child I began narrating long accounts of "big hairy monsters" whom I claimed lived in the woods. My parents still have recordings of my exhaustive childlike lisping on the subject. When I grew old enough to read, I asked my mother to purchase as many books on Bigfoot as I could find. Every time I poured over them, I felt a strange tingle run down the back of my head and spine. I always had the feeling that something was missing in these books. Something that I couldn't quite remember. It was exhilarating, but also perplexing. Later, in my early 20's, I experienced a bright (silent) light hovering over my tent while I was camped alone on a ridge overlooking Mt. Jefferson, about three miles away from the Skyline Trail. During that same night, I heard what sounded like whispering, laughter, and bipedal walking through the grass outside my tent.

Up until the spring of 2004, I had no evidence to back up my suspicion that sasquatches were indeed real beings. However, in early June, after researching the Gifford Pinchot Forest for most of the winter by reading books on sasquatch and frequenting websites such as Ray Crowe's Internationalbigfootsociety.com,

Oregonbigfoot.com, and the BFRO, I felt that I had enough of an idea of where to go. I scouted out the area between Lone Butte and Squaw Butte on two trips. On the third, I took a backpack and hiked down Road 3011 and made my way up Trail 21, where I pitched my tent opposite the southeast corner of Skookum Meadow.

Immediately, upon pitching my tent, I smelled what reminded me of fresh human poop, and I thought that I might have heard faint voices in the area. I fell asleep, and was awakened in the early morning hours by what I can only describe as a very LOUD "Indian banshee wail" out in Skookum Meadow. It was not a loon or any other kind of bird. I fell back asleep eventually, and was awakened again, this time by a reeking dead corpse stench. A very large being was walking on two feet around my tent, mumbling in apelike gibberish. Its stomach gurgled and percolated for the next twenty or so minutes while it crept around and around, circling many times. Needless to say, I did not fall back asleep.

In a few hours, the sun came up, revealing a dense fog all around my tent. I put on my boots and waded out into the swamp. The fog lifted quickly as I was tippy-toeing through the mucky water. About halfway to the tree line, a chorus of wails broke out from behind the trees. I immediately thought of Indians again. None of the voices sounded like coyotes in the least, and they all had an eerie "minor" chord to them. Due to the depth of the mud, I was forced to circle around the northwest side of the swamp and make way across dry land to the patch of big trees. When I got to within about two hundred yards from where I thought the sounds had come from, LOUD tree knocking broke out in a steady pattern. It repeated several times. I pressed on, and walked all around the area. Elk droppings, Elk hair, and Elk beds were everywhere, and I found one very small child size human-looking print in the mud. It was not from an animal, that much I am sure. When I walked back out of the area, the tree knocking started up again. I answered it this time with a large rock on a boulder, and we went back and forth for several times before the other guy concluded with one VERY LOUD whump!

Since this experience, I've pursued the phenomenon very much in earnest, venturing into the woods about four times a month on average. Over a period of 26 months, I've heard innumerable calls, talking, branch breaking, rock and tree knocking, grunting, and many other strange occurrences that do not jive with normal forest animals. Surprisingly, I've found very few footprints that seemed unmistakably sasquatch. I've taken friends with me many many times, and they have witnessed everything from calls and tree/rocking knocking to strange mechanical generator sounds, deep infrasound rumbling, even a tremendously loud "purring" sound.

While coming down from Goat Mountain near Estacada, I witnessed a ball of luminous soft white light just after sunset. It was about a mile away, and I would estimate its size at thirty feet in diameter. As I watched it rise and fall and rise again behind the tree line, changing from white to red, it suddenly split into two orbs of equal size, each about 30 feet in diameter. At this point, a sasquatch call identical to the Klamath Scream on Oregonbigfoot.com resounded from over a logged ridge to the west. It rang out three or four times. I left my Jeep on the road, and climbed up the ridge. Nothing happened after that, except a very loud owl hooted at me from the trees, and we had a "conversation" back and forth.

On another occasion, by the Molalla River, a "bird" came down the ridge and then chatted with me from across the river for about thirty minutes, changing from one birdcall to another. My girlfriend got cold and wanted to leave since it was well after sunset. We began arguing. A rock "plinked" in the stream next to us. Then another and another. We paused, and then resumed our argument. After that, a tremendous splash sent water everywhere. One week later, I went back to the spot with another friend of mine named Bjorn, and we climbed the bank across the river, finding a barricade of about a dozen equal links of punky logs (each about a foot in diameter). One in the middle was missing. I can only assume that is what had crashed into the river the weekend before. Bjorn and I camped there, and were hit with a barrage of infrasound that started in the afternoon, and then kept us awake all night. It was impossible to sleep in those conditions. At dusk, two or three huge green military helicopters combed the ridge for about an hour. No searchlights. It was bizarre. I think the government must have picked up the infrasound from censors somewhere. The rumbles were so powerful at times, they almost made our teeth chatter.

After two years and dozens of encounters (no visual sightings however) I can say with some measure of confidence that the sasquatch phenomenon is not as simple as I'd first thought. I no longer feel them to be "animals" judging by their humanlike and in some cases superhumanlike intelligence, modes of locomotion, and communication, which, on occasion, have exceeded the standard laws of physics, at least as we humans know them. The more I've traveled to "hot spots" where there has been a great deal of recent activity, the more I have encountered strange mechanical sounds. I also believe that there are organizations, either human or otherwise, which sometimes have purposefully thwarted my efforts to make contact with sasquatches.

While hiking up Fish Creek near the Clackamas River on four occasions, my back and forth communications with sasquatches that involved tree and rock knocking in addition to several different vocalizations on their part, was interrupted by gunfire. On two of these occasions, shots were fired within 100 yards of where I was standing in a dense forest. On one occasion, this gunfire was FULLY AUTOMATIC from a machine gun. On two occasions the gunfire erruptive SIMULTANEOUSLY on both sides of the canyon, near where I was standing, and also near where the answering calls and knocks were coming from. This might be explained away as redneck hunters messing with me, but on three of the four occasions no trucks or cars were parked anywhere near the road when I hurried back to my truck, and then took a quick drive around to figure out what had just happened. Thinking back on these experiences, I have come to the conclusion that many of the sounds I've heard over the past few years, including some of the "talking" (witnessed by myself and two friends on many occasions) had a distinctly mechanical nature to them. By that, I mean they almost sounded as if they were generated electronically or artificially. And this may or may not include the gunshots. When we are dealing with the unknown, we should never be in a hurry to dismiss what seems like the most obvious explanation.

I should say here that these recent conclusions about the sasquatch question have been perplexing to me, as well as downright disappointing. I have never been terribly interested in UFO's. I was hoping to make contact with an apelike creature out there in the wilds; instead, I witnessed phenomena that gradually cross-referenced with other phenomena, both from others' observations, and my own. Everything I've learned has [had]lead me to the conclusion that we are dealing not with a primitive creature out there in the woods, but rather a distinctly sentient type of being, which has many natural talents we humans do not possess. It also seems likely that sasquatches are not working "alone" on their mysterious projects, whatever they may be. After logging nearly one hundred scouting trips into the mountains, spending thousands of dollars in the process, my gut instinct tells me that sasquatches do indeed possess technology in advance of our own, but they aren't terribly happy about whatever they are doing with it, or being compelled to do with it. They seem the most content when they are alone out there in the wilderness, without contact from humans, or any other type of "visitors" from the skies.

Just because these big guys are hairy, mucky, and often seem to be living like animals, it doesn't mean they are animals. Ironically, from everything I can gather, they are more advanced than us on many levels, and in ways that we can't even begin to understand without actually sitting down to ask one of them in person. And that will probably never happen, at least for the vast majority of humanity. If one of us should be so lucky, he might learn facts that, in retrospect, he would rather not know. For knowledge is power, and it seems to me that a knowledge of this sort [kind] would attract the attention of two kinds of individuals: 1) Those who hold all the cards, and want to exercise what power they have unhindered, or 2) Those who seek to gain what the first group has. Either way, I'm feeling pretty good where I'm sitting right now, back at Square One. The more I learn, the less I know. Here are some pointers about factors that have helped me attract the big guys:

- Research a location that has had recent activity since the turn of the millennium; choose someplace close enough for you to return there many times if you have some luck and find recent "evidence" of occupation, or hear something unusual.
- Leave your gun and cameras at home. Tape recorders are fine to bring.
- Leave your dogs at home. Cats are fine.
- Learn bird whistles of native birds in the area and imitate them; be aware of all animals you see, particularly ravens and nighthawks. If you hear birdcalls after dark, pay attention to them, particularly if you think they are the calls of day birds. Imitate them, but don't overdo it. Leave plenty of time for responses. Also learn how to imitate coyotes and elk by listening to calls online. Your calls don't have to be perfect. Just enough for them to know what you are TRYING to imitate. This can pique their curiosity, and it differentiates you from most other people. It also shows a bond with nature on some level.
- Show a respect for the forest that indicates you care about it. Don't litter, tear things up, or use chain saws to cut your logs. The sound of an axe chopping can actually draw sasquatches closer.
- Keep a loving thought; purge your mind of aggression, anger or fear.
- Cook fragrant meats after dark, preferably from grain fed animals that haven't been drugged up with steroids or other chemicals before butchering.
- Sleep in a tent, not out in the open; pick a tent with as many windows as possible; a cheesecloth tent would be ideal. Then you can see out, but they can't see in.
- Trust your instincts; if you feel like something is watching you, it may well be. However, don't look straight in the direction where you think it is. Instead, sit down and send out warm thoughts such as, "Well, hello there. How are you? Please come see me. I like you. I have some food that I would like to share with you." If you do this, always leave some food before you go, no matter if anything happens or not.
- Use candles and flame torches instead of lanterns. Avoid using flashlights. If you must use them, use dim LED ones. However, your chances are higher if you set up your tent before dark and never use a flashlight before you turn in.
- Listen to all of the sasquatch calls you can online. Practice imitating them as closely as possible. Try it out in the wild after dark.
- It's been my experience that bringing a woman ups your chances, particularly a younger woman (21-32) who has some spirit. If you are male, go alone or bring a woman. Several males camping in one place lowers your chances for witnessing activity.
- No booze. Alcohol changes your thought patterns, making you less inviting.
- Watch for broken treetops, particularly if they are fresh, but don't camp right there in the middle of the area. Camp nearby instead.
- Camp near SWAMPS! Streams are also good, particularly with fish.
- Never chase down a sasquatch call. I tried that once and got chased back!
- Be aware of deep vibrations that you can "feel" more than you can hear, particularly in your chest, like standing next to a big stereo woofer.
- If you feel a sudden, unaccountable fear, don't run away. Slow down, be alert, listen, and check the air for unusual scents. Your fear could be artificially generated by sasquatches somehow, and it means they are on the defensive for whatever reason. Try to put them at ease. Bring out some food, lie down in the grass a fair distance away from the food, and think peaceful, happy thoughts. If the feeling persists, and even grows stronger, it may be time to leave.
- Learn how to distinguish between the scents of elk, deer, and, if possible, brown/black bears (at a zoo). Then you will know when a sasquatch is nearby, instead of one of these other animals. I know the standard sasquatch scent fairly well now, and it is very consistent from place to place, a little sweeter than clean sweat from a young horse. Also pay attention to skunky odors, dog shit odors, rotting carcass odors. These are all scents that I've smelled before a day/evening of activity, many times when I first get out of my truck in an area that I've been visiting frequently. I know it sounds weird, but the big guys seem to know when you're coming before you get there!

MISCELANEOUS

* The Pennsylvania Bigfoot Society is proud to present the 2005 East Coast Bigfoot Conference/Expo. The conference/expo will take place on September 24, 2005. The event
will take place in the banquet hall located above Pitzers' Townhouse Restaurant 101 S. 5th Street Jeannette, Pennsylvania 15644.

The event will run from Noon to 6:30 PM with doors opening to the public at 11:00 am. Admission is a $5.00 donation at the door for adults and children under 18 yrs of age will be admitted free.
The event will feature the following guest speakers:
Rick Noll of Washington
Scott Herriott of California
Bob Chance of Maryland
Tim Cassidy of Maine
Speakers are tentative and subject to change.
There will be displays on hand, vendors, an auction, and much more.

For more information contact Eric Altman at bigfootboy_2000@yahoo.com or visit www.pabigfootsociety.com and click on the events section of the website.This will be the last East Coast Bigfoot Conference to be held, so make plans to attend.Eric Altman Jeannette, Pennsylvania

* Kimba D'Michi , kimbasmeow@yahoo.com
28 Jul 2005 In search of Bigfoot By Megan Lane
BBC News Magazine

Even the scientists who are DNA testing hair found in a suspected Bigfoot print say they expect the results to come back as bear or bison. Why is the myth of this huge ape-like beast so powerful for many cultures?

Bigfoot n. - large, hairy, humanoid creature said to wander the wooded wilds of the Pacific Northwest. Also known as Sasquatch (Canada), the Yeti or Abominable Snowman (Asia), Mapinguari (the Amazon) and Yowie (Australia).
In the Himalayas there's an old Sherpa saying that, "There is a Yeti in the back of everyone's mind; only the blessed are not haunted by it."
Many cultures have legends about solitary man-beasts, and recorded sightings in North America and Asia date back to the early 1800s. Despite numerous sightings, photos and footprints of often questionable origin, there has never been conclusive proof that these creatures exist. No droppings, no bones, no hair and no bodies found - alive or dead.

BIGFOOT BASICS

Earliest report by a white man was prints found by a Canadian trader in 1811; Name dates from 1958 media reports of giant prints found in California; Ray Wallace, who died in 2002, claimed to have faked these Most famous footage shot in 1967 and contested ever since; And this week, geneticists at the University of Alberta are putting the legend to the test as they scrutinize hair alleged to have come from Bigfoot. The results are due on Thursday.

The tuft was collected by residents in Teslin, Yukon, who claim to have found it in a massive footprint left behind by a 3m-tall human-like creature which tromped through their backyards earlier this month.

Wildlife geneticist Dave Coltman expects that the hair will have come from a known mammal such as a bear or bison, but says he is curious enough to test this theory. "If Sasquatch is indeed a primate, then we

would expect the sample to be closer to humans or chimpanzees or gorillas. That would be kind of cool, wouldn't it?"

Man-beast or myth, Regardless of his findings, the myth of Bigfoot does not need hard facts to persist. Some prints have ridges consistent with a primate; The creatures are real enough to those who say they have spotted them, but opinion is divided on the nature of the beast. Some say it is flesh-and-blood; others, including various Native American tribes, believe it to be a spirit being which appears to humans in times of crisis.
Ralph Gray Wolf, an Athapaskan Indian from Alaska, has told reporters that Sasquatch makes appearances to help troubled communities "get more in tune with Mother Earth", bringing a message that there is a need to change.

Nor are such creatures confined to the vast, isolated tracts of land in North America and Asia - in the UK, such legends date back centuries. Two years ago, investigators and the media descended on Bolam Lake, near Newcastle, following a spate of sightings of a tall, shadowy figure over the previous 18 months. In their week in the wooded, lakeside park, six of the party spotted the so-called Beast of Bolam.
Richard Freeman, of the Centre for Fortean Zoology centre, says one of his colleagues was among the witnesses.

"What they saw was not Bigfoot, or Sasquatch as I prefer to call him; it was an enormous shadowy figure in the trees, more like a ghost than flesh-and-blood. In a park not far from a city centre, you're not going to get a nine-foot ape-like creature - England just doesn't have the habitat to support it."

His theory is that sightings such as this - and Scotland's Big Grey Man of Ben MacDhui and the Grey King in Wales - are of a paranormal being.

"I don't mean that these are the ghosts of some creature which has died; I think it is more complex than that."

In his time as a professional monster hunter, Mr Freeman has travelled the world gathering tales of weird and wonderful creatures - and in every culture, the same types crop up time and again. He calls it the "international monster template", which is made up of dragons and other huge reptiles; large ape-like creatures, such as Sasquatch and the trolls of Medieval Europe; little people, such as fairies and goblins; giant birds; and phantom dogs and cats.

"I believe these are analogues of the creatures which inhabited the plains of Africa millions of years ago, which our ancestors would have had to deal with. We now have a fossil memory of these creatures. Under certain conditions, the human mind creates 3D images of these analogues."

Mind games

Sceptics such as Benjamin Radford, of the Skeptical Inquirer magazine, also believe that such sightings are our minds playing tricks on us. For it is actually very easy to fool ourselves into believing what we want to believe.

Contested footage shot in 1967

What often happens, he has said, is that out in the wilderness, in areas known Bigfoot or Yeti stomping grounds, someone will see something dark or hairy or fast out of the corner of their eye that startles them.

"If they're already thinking that there's a Bigfoot in the area, it's easy to make the leap between saying: 'I saw something, I don't know what it is,' to: 'I saw something and it's Bigfoot'," he has said.

As for the latest Bigfoot find, it will soon be known whether the hair is from a creature thus far unknown to science. And until then, the truth simply lies in the eye of the beholder.

"Society wants to believe it can identify evil people, or bad or harmful people, but it's not practical. There are no stereotypes. The thing is that some people are just psychologically less ready for failure than others."

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* The remainder of the newsletter is some interesting reading...hope readers like it. Ray
Credit: Frank Castro in Alabama
Outstanding and exciting read. Makes me want to go to the Grand Canyon "Archaeological Coverups," by David Hatcher Childress NEXUS magazine. Most of us are familiar with the last scene in the popular Indiana Jones archaeological adventure film RAIDERS OF THE LOST ARK in which an important historical artifact, the Ark of the Covenant from the Temple in Jerusalem, is locked in a crate and put in a giant warehouse, never to be seen again, thus ensuring that no history books will have to be rewritten and no history professor will have to revise the lecture that he has been giving for the last forty years. While the film was fiction, the scene in which an important ancient relic is buried in a warehouse is uncomfortably close to reality for many researchers. To those who investigate allegations of archaeological cover-ups, there are disturbing indications that the most important archaeological institute in the United States, the Smithsonian Institute, an independent federal agency, has been actively suppressing some of the most interesting and important archaeological discoveries made in the Americas.

The Vatican has been long accused of keeping artifacts and ancient books in their vast cellars, without allowing the outside world access to them. These secret treasures, often of a controversial historical or religious nature, are allegedly suppressed by the Catholic Church because they might damage the church's credibility, or perhaps cast their official texts in doubt. Sadly, there is overwhelming evidence that something very similar is happening with the Smithsonian Institution. The cover-up and alleged suppression of archaeological evidence began in late 1881 when John Wesley Powell, the geologist famous for exploring the Grand Canyon, appointed Cyrus Thomas as the director of the Eastern Mound Division of the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of Ethnology.

When Thomas came to the Bureau of Ethnology he was a "pronounced believer in the existence of a race of Mound Builders, distinct from the American Indians." However, John Wesley Powell, the director of the Bureau of Ethnology, a very sympathetic man toward the American Indians, had lived with the peaceful Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin for many years as a youth and felt that American Indians were unfairly thought of as primitive and savage. The Smithsonian began to promote the idea that Native Americans, at that time being exterminated in the Indian Wars, were descended from advanced civilizations and were worthy of respect and protection. They also began a program of suppressing any archaeological evidence that lent credence to the school of thought known as Diffusionism, a school which believes that throughout history there has been widespread dispersion of culture and civilization via contact by ship and major trade routes. The Smithsonian opted for the opposite school, known as Isolationism. Isolationism holds that most civilizations are isolated from each other and that there has been very little contact between them, especially those that are separated by bodies of water. In this intellectual war that started in the 1880s, it was held that even contact between the civilizations of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys were rare, and certainly these civilizations did not have any contact with such advanced cultures as the Mayas, Toltecs, or Aztecs in Mexico and Central America. By Old World standards this is an extreme, and even ridiculous idea, considering that the river system reached to the Gulf of Mexico and these civilizations were as close as the opposite shore of the gulf. It was like saying that cultures in the Black Sea area could not have had contact with the Mediterranean. When the contents of many ancient mounds and pyramids of the Midwest were examined, it was shown that the history of the Mississippi River Valleys was that of an ancient and sophisticated culture that had been in contact with Europe and other areas. Not only that, the contents of many mounds revealed burials of huge men, sometimes seven or eight feet tall (Vangard note..>Eastern Indian texts say that at one time men grew very tall in direct proportion to their age, as does the Bible with the comment "and there were GIANTS in the earth in those days...") For instance, when Spiro Mound in Oklahoma was excavated in the 1930's, a tall man in full armor was discovered along with a pot of thousands of pearls and other artifacts, the largest such treasure so far documented. The whereabouts of the man in armor is unknown and it is quite likely that it eventually was taken to the Smithsonian Institution.

In a private conversation with a well-known historical researcher (who shall remain nameless), I was told that a former employee of the Smithsonian, who was dismissed for defending the view of diffusionism in the Americas (i.e. the heresy that other ancient civilizations may have visited the shores of North and South America during the many millennia before Columbus), alleged that the Smithsonian at one time had actually taken a barge full of unusual artifacts out into the Atlantic and dumped them in the ocean. Though the idea of the Smithsonian' covering up a valuable archaeological find is difficult to accept for some, there is, sadly, a great deal of evidence to suggest that the Smithsonian Institution has knowingly covered up and 'lost' important archaeological relics.

The STONEWATCH NEWSLETTER of the Gungywamp Society in Connecticut, which researches megalithic sites in New England, had a curious story in their Winter 1992 issue about stone coffins discovered in 1892 in Alabama which were sent to the Smithsonian Institution and then 'lost'. According to the newsletter, researcher Frederick J. Pohl wrote an intriguing letter in 1950 to the late Dr. T.C. Lethbridge, a British archaeologist. The letter from Pohl stated, "A professor of geology sent me a reprint (of the) Smithsonian Institution, THE CRUMF BURIAL CAVE by Frank Burns, US Geological Survey, from the report of the US National Museum for 1892, pp 451-454, 1984. In the Crumf Cave, southern branch of the Warrior River, in Murphy's Valley, Blount County, Alabama, accessible from Mobile Bay by river, were coffins of wood hollowed out by fire, aided by stone or copper chisels. Either of these coffins were taken to the Smithsonian. They were about 7.5 feet long, 14" to 18" wide, 6" to 7" deep. Lids open. "I wrote recently to the Smithsonian, and received a reply March 11th from F.M. Setzler, Head Curator of Department of Anthropology (He said) 'We have not been able

Mexico footprints could be a giant archaeological step

By Dan Vergano, USA TODAY

Archaeologists expressed caution Wednesday about the reported discovery of 40,000-year-old human footprints in central Mexico. If the age of the footprints is verified by scientists outside the discovery team, the find would be a scientific blockbuster, rewriting the story of human migration into the New World.

This footprint, claimed to be 40,000-years old, was found near to the city of Puebla.

Bournemouth University via AP

An international team of archaeologists, led by Silvia Gonzalez of the United Kingdom's Liverpool John Moores University, this week announced the discovery of about 160 ancient human footprints in the floor of an abandoned quarry near the city of Puebla.

The results of five analytical dating techniques indicate the prints are more than 40,000 years old, the team says. A few other archaeological sites have shown that people moved into the New World more than 12,500 years ago. But the footprint dates suggest such a migration occurred far earlier.

"We think there were several migration waves into the Americas at different times by different human groups," Gonzalez says in a statement released by the university. Gonzalez says the find suggests Native Americans arrived in the region by boat rather than migrating on foot over a land bridge between Siberia and Alaska during the waning days of a glacial period that lasted from 70,000 to 10,000 years ago.

"It's big news if they can truly verify the dates," says archaeologist Daniel Rogers of the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C. "But the bottom line is this is still a remarkably early date, which is a source of additional caution."

At that time, exotic and huge animals dominated North America. Fearsome dire wolves, saber-tooth cats and the giant short-faced bear, which dwarfed grizzlies, preyed on mammoths, camels and sloths. The predators vanished at the end of the last Ice Age.

The researchers say the footprints are indisputably human, displaying arches, toe shapes and proportions right for people 4 feet to 6 feet tall. More than a third of the prints were made by children, they estimate.

But one archaeologist who has visited the Mexico site three times, Mike Waters of Texas A&M University in College Station, doubts the marks are truly footprints. "I think what we have here are quarry marks that have weathered into shapes that resemble footprints," he says. "On close inspection, most don't look that good."

Further, he says, some of the prints cross layers of ash from different ages, some of which he says are much older than 40,000 years. Waters is investigating a Native American artifact site at a reservoir near the quarry.

An additional reason for caution is that the footprint team's results have not been published in a peer-reviewed study, says archaeologist David Hurst Thomas of the American Museum of Natural History in New York. "That doesn't mean they are wrong, but science by press release won't convince anyone."

People using boats had migrated to Australia about 50,000 years ago, so similar travel to North America isn't impossible to imagine, he says.

The research team reports it has received a $372,000 grant to continue the search for more footprints buried deeper in the quarry rock. "I think that is the right approach," Waters says. "If they can find prints embedded deeper in the rock, in one layer, that would be more convincing."

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GRAVITY: NOT JUST A GOOD IDEA, IT'S THE LAW!

MISSION SASQUATCH (BIGFOOT)

On Sunday, May 15, 1977, a Pacific Stage Lines bus driver and his passengers, while west bound on Highway 7 a mile east of Lake Erroch, saw ahead of the bus a beast seven feet tall, three hundred pounds with dark brown fur or hair and a light-coloured face. The driver, thinking it was someone in a suit, chased the creature into the bush. He quickly changed his mind when he noticed a horrible smell like very rotten meat. Then, in the bush he got a close look at it. It had flat, flared nostrils like a monkey and large, wide eyes, a broad chest that was heaving up and down. The hair on its face was light brown and it appeared to have the mange (a skin disease); the skin underneath looked white. The RCMP constables, who later checked the scene found, measured footprints in a dry creekbed at fourteen inches. The toes making indentations of one and one-half inches with a stride of nearly five feet. Many years later four local residents claimed that they had hoaxed everyone by dressing up a man in a gorilla suit. They did not however explain the rotten smell reported.

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Sasquatch is a Salish Indian name meaning "hairy man." Americans counterpart is Bigfoot, and in the far north it is Yeti.

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to find the specimens in our collections, though records show that they were received." David Barron, President of the Gungywamp Society was eventually told by the Smithsonian in 1992 that the coffins were actually wooden troughs and that they could not be viewed anyway because they were housed in an asbestos-contaminated warehouse. This warehouse was to be closed for the next ten years and no one was allowed in except the Smithsonian personnel!

Ivan T. Sanderson, a well-known zoologist and frequent guest on Johnny Carson's TONIGHT SHOW in the 1960s (usually with an exotic animal with a pangolin or a lemur), once related a curious story about a letter he received regarding an engineer who was stationed on the Aleutian island of Shemya during World War II. While building an airstrip, his crew bulldozed a group of hills and discovered under several sedimentary layers what appeared to be human remains. The Alaskan mound was in fact a graveyard of gigantic human remains, consisting of crania and long leg bones. The crania measured from 22 to 24 inches from base to crown. Since an adult skull normally measures about eight inches from back to front, such a large crania would imply an immense size for a normally proportioned human. Furthermore, every skull was said to have been neatly trepanned (a process of cutting a hole in the upper portion of the skull). In fact, the habit of flattening the skull of an infant and forcing it to grow in an elongated shape was a practice used by ancient Peruvians, the Mayas, and the Flathead Indians of Montana. Sanderson tried to gather further proof, eventually receiving a letter from another member of the unit who confirmed the report. The letters both indicated that the Smithsonian Institution had collected the remains, yet nothing else was heard. Sanderson seemed convinced that the Smithsonian Institution had received the bizarre relics, but wondered why they would not release the data. He asks, "...is it that these people cannot face rewriting all the textbooks?"

In 1944 an accidental discovery of an even more controversial nature was made by Waldemar Julsrud at Acambaro, Mexico. Acambaro is in the state of Guanajuato, 175 miles northwest of Mexico City. The strange archaeological site there yielded over 33,500 objects of ceramic; stone, including jade; and knives of obsidian (sharper than steel and still used today in heart surgery). Jalsrud, a prominent local German merchant, also found statues ranging from less than an inch to six feet in length depicting great reptiles, some of them in ACTIVE ASSOCIATION with humans -generally eating them, but in some bizarre statuettes an erotic association was indicated. To observers many of these creatures resembled dinosaurs. Jalsrud crammed this collection into twelve rooms of his expanded house. There startling representations of Negroes, Orientals, and bearded Caucasians were included as were motifs of Egyptians, Sumerian and other ancient non-hemispheric civilizations, as well as portrayals of Bigfoot and aquatic monsterlike creatures, weird human-animal mixtures, and a host of other inexplicable creations. Teeth from an extinct Ice Age horse, the skeleton of a mammoth, and a number of human skulls were found at the same site as the ceramic artifacts. Radio-carbon dating in the laboratories of the University of Pennsylvania and additional tests using the thermoluminescence method of dating pottery were performed to determine the age of the objects. Results indicated the objects were made about 6,500 years ago, around 4,500 BC. A team of experts at another university, shown Jalrud's half-dozen samples but unaware of their origin, ruled out the possibility that they could have been modern reproductions. However, they fell silent when told of their controversial source. In 1952, in an effort to debunk this weird collection which was gaining a certain amount of fame, American archaeologist Charles C. DiPeso claimed to have minutely examined the then 32,000 pieces within not more than four hours spent at the home of Julsrud. In a forthcoming book, long delayed by continuing developments in his investigation, archaeological investigator John H. Tierney, who has lectured on the case fordecades, points out that to have done that DiPeso would have had to have inspected 133 pieces per minute steadily for four hours, whereas in actuality, it would have required weeks merely to have separated the massive jumble of exhibits and arranged them properly for a valid evaluation. Tierney, who collaborated with the later Professor Hapgood, the late William N. Russell, and others in the investigation, charges that the Smithsonian Institution and other archaeological authorities conducted a campaign of disinformation against the discoveries. The Smithsonian had, early in the controversy, dismissed the entire Acambaro collection as an elaborate hoax. Also, utilizing the Freedom of Information Act, Tierney discovered that practically the entirety of the Smithsonian's Julsrud case files are missing. After two expeditions to the site in 1955 and 1968, Professor Charles Hapgood, a professor of history and anthropology at the University of New Hampshire, recorded the results of his 18-year investigation of Acambaro in a privately printed book entitled MYSTERY IN ACAMBARO. Hapgood was initially an open-minded skeptic concerning the collection but became a believer after his first visit in 1955, at which time he witnessed some of the figures being excavated and even dictated to the diggers where he wanted them to dig. Adding to the mind-boggling aspects of this controversy is the fact that the Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia, through the late Director of PreHispanic Monuments, Dr. Eduardo Noguera, (who, as head of an official investigating team at the site, issued a report which Tierney will be publishing), admitted "the apparent scientific legality with which these objects were found." Despite evidence of their own eyes, however, officials declared that because of the objects 'fantastic' nature, they had to have been a hoax played on Julsrud! A disappointed but ever-hopeful Julsrud died. His house was sold and the collection put in storage. The collection is not currently open to the public.

Perhaps the most amazing suppression of all is the excavation of an Egyptian tomb by the Smithsonian itself in Arizona. A lengthy front page story of the PHOENIX GAZETTE on 5 April 1909 (follows this article), gave a highly detailed report of the discovery and excavation of a rock-cut vault by an expedition led by a Professor S.A. Jordan of the Smithsonian. The Smithsonian, however, claims to have absolutely no knowledge of the discovery or its discoverers. The World Explorers Club decided to check on this story by calling the Smithsonian in Washington, D.C., though we felt there was little chance of getting any real information. After speaking briefly to an operator, we were transferred to a Smithsonian staff archaeologist, and a woman's voice came on the phone and identified herself. I told her that I was investigating a story from a 1909 Phoenix newspaper article about the Smithsonian Institution's having excavated rock-cut vaults in the Grand Canyon where Egyptian artifacts had been discovered, and whether the Smithsonian Institution could give me any more information on the subject. "Well, the first thing I can tell you, before we go any further," she said, "is that no Egyptian artifacts of any kind have ever been found in North or South America. Therefore, I can tell you that the Smithsonian Institute has never been involved in any such excavations." She was quite helpful and polite but, in the end, knew nothing. Neither she nor anyone else with whom I spoke could find any record of the discovery or either G.E. Kinkaid and Professor S.A. Jordan. While it cannot be discounted that the entire story is an elaborate newspaper hoax, the fact that it was on the front page, named the prestigious Smithsonian Institution, and gave a highly detailed story that went on for several pages, lends a great deal to its credibility. It is hard to believe such a story could have come out of thin air. Is the Smithsonian Institution covering up an archaeological discovery of immense importance? If this story is true it would radically change the current view that there was no transoceanic contact in pre-Columbian times, and that all American Indians, on both continents, are descended from Ice Age explorers who came across the Bering Strait. (Any information on G.E. Kinkaid and Professor S.A. Jordan, or their alleged discoveries, that readers may have would be greatly appreciated.....write to Childress at the World Explorers Club at the above address.) Is the idea that ancient Egyptians came to the Arizona area in the ancient past so objectionable and preposterous that it must be covered up? Perhaps the Smithsonian Institution is more interested in maintaining the status quo than rocking the boat with astonishing new discoveries that overturn previously accepted academic teachings.

Historian and linguist Carl Hart, editor of WORLD EXPLORER, then obtained a hiker's map of the Grand Canyon from a bookstore in Chicago. Poring over the map, we were amazed to see that much of the area on the north side of the canyon has Egyptian names. The area around Ninety-four Mile Creek and Trinity Creek had areas (rock formations, apparently) with names like Tower of Set, Tower of Ra, Horus Temple, Osiris Temple, and Isis Temple. In the Haunted Canyon area were such names as the Cheops Pyramid, the Buddha Cloister, Buddha Temple, Manu Temple and Shiva Temple. Was there any relationship between these places and the alleged Egyptian discoveries in the Grand Canyon? We called a state archaeologist at the Grand Canyon, and were told that the early explorers had just liked Egyptian and Hindu names, but that it was true that this area was off limits to hikers or other visitors, "because of dangerous caves." Indeed, this entire area with the Egyptian and Hindu place names in the Grand Canyon is a forbidden zone - no one is allowed into this large area. We could only conclude that this was the area where the vaults were located. Yet today, this area is curiously off-limits to all hikers and even, in large part, park personnel.

I believe that the discerning reader will see that if only a small part of the "Smithsoniangate" evidence is true, then our most hallowed archaeological institution has been actively involved in suppressing evidence for advanced American cultures, evidence for ancient voyages of various cultures to North America, evidence for anomalistic giants and other oddball artifacts, and evidence that tends to disprove the official dogma that is now the history of North America.

The Smithsonian's Board of Regents still refuses to open its meetings to the news media or the public. If Americans were ever allowed inside the

'nation's attic', as the Smithsonian has been called, what skeletons might they find?

From the front page of THE PHOENIX GAZETTE of April 5th, 1909 EXPLORATIONS IN GRAND CANYON Mysteries of Immense Rich Cavern being brought to light Jordan is enthused Remarkable finds indicate ancient people migrated from Orient The latest news of the progress of the explorations of what is now regarded by scientists as not only the oldest archaeological discovery in the United States, but one of the most valuable in the world, which was mentioned some time ago in the Gazette, was brought to the city yesterday by G.E. Kinkaid, the explorer who found the great underground citadel of the Grand Canyon during a trip from Green River, Wyoming, down the Colorado, in a wooden boat, to Yuma, several months ago.

According to the story related to the Gazette by Mr. Kinkaid, the archaeologists of the Smithsonian Institute, which is financing the expeditions, have made discoveries which almost conclusively prove that the race which inhabited this mysterious cavern, hewn in solid rock by human hands, was of oriental origin, possibly from Egypt, tracing back to Ramses. If their theories are borne out by the translation of the tablets engraved with hieroglyphics, the mystery of the prehistoric peoples of North America, their ancient arts, who they were and whence they came, will be solved. Egypt and the Nile, and Arizona and the Colorado will be linked by a historical chain running back to ages which staggers the wildest fancy of the fictionist. A Thorough Examination Under the direction of Prof. S. A. Jordan, the Smithsonian Institute is now prosecuting the most thorough explorations, which will be continued until the last link in the chain is forged. Nearly a mile long tunnel underground, about 1480 feet below the surface, the long main passage has been delved into, to find another mammoth chamber from which radiates scores of passageways, like the spokes of a wheel.

Several hundred rooms have been discovered, reached by passageways running from the main passage, one of them having been explored for 854 feet and another 634 feet. The recent finds include articles which have never been known as native to this country, and doubtless they had their origin in the orient. War weapons, copper instruments, sharp-edged and hard as steel, indicate the high state of civilization reached by these strange people. So interested have the scientists become that preparations are being made to equip the camp for extensive studies, and the force will be increased to thirty or forty persons.

Mr. Kinkaid's Report

Mr. Kinkaid was the first white child born in Idaho and has been an explorer and hunter all his life, thirty years having been in the service of the Smithsonian Institute. Even briefly recounted, his history sounds fabulous, almost grotesque. "First, I would impress that the cavern is nearly inaccessible. The entrance is 1,486 feet down the sheer canyon wall. It is located on government land and no visitor will be allowed there under penalty of trespass. The scientists wish to work unmolested, without fear of archaeological discoveries being disturbed by curio or relic hunters. A trip there would be fruitless, and the visitor would be sent on his way. The story of how I found the cavern has been related, but in a paragraph: I was journeying down the Colorado river in a boat, alone, looking for mineral. Some forty-two miles up the river from the El Tovar Crystal canyon, I saw on the east wall, stains in the sedimentary formation about 2,000 feet above the river bed. There was no trail to this point, but I finally reached it with great difficulty. Above a shelf which hid it from view from the river, was the mouth of the cave. There are steps leading from this entrance some thirty yards to what was, at the time the cavern was inhabited, the level of the river. When I saw the chisel marks on the wall inside the entrance, I became interested, securing my gun and went in. During that trip I went back several hundred feet along the main passage till I came to the crypt in which I discovered the mummies. One of these I stood up and photographed by flashlight. I gathered a number of relics, which I carried down the Colorado to Yuma, from whence I shipped them to Washington with details of the discovery. Following this, the explorations were undertaken.

The Passages. "The main passageway is about 12 feet wide, narrowing to nine feet toward the farther end. About 57 feet from the entrance, the first side-passages branch off to the right and left, along which, on both sides, are a number of rooms about the size of ordinary living rooms of today, though some are 30 by 40 feet square. These are entered by oval-shaped doors and are ventilated by round air spaces through the walls into the passages. The walls are about three feet six inches in thickness. The passages are chiseled or hewn as straight as could be laid out by an engineer. The ceilings of many of the rooms converge to a center. The side-passages near the entrance run at a sharp angle from the main hall, but toward the rear they gradually reach a right angle in direction.

The Shrine. "Over a hundred feet from the entrance is the cross-hall, several hundred feet long, in which are found the idol, or image, of the people's god, sitting cross-legged, with a lotus flower or lily in each hand. The cast of the face is oriental, and the carving this cavern. The idol almost resembles Buddha, though the scientists are not certain as to what religious worship it represents. Taking into consideration everything found thus far, it is possible that this worship most resembles the ancient people of Tibet.

Surrounding this idol are smaller images, some very beautiful in form; others crooked-necked and distorted shapes, symbolical, probably, of good and evil. There are two large cactus with protruding arms, one on each side of the dais on which the god squats. All this is carved out of hard rock resembling marble. In the opposite corner of this cross-hall were found tools of all descriptions, made of copper. These people undoubtedly knew the lost art of hardening this metal, which has been sought by chemicals for centuries without result. On a bench running around the workroom was some charcoal and other material probably used in the process. There is also slag and stuff similar to matte, showing that these ancients smelted ores, but so far no trace of where or how this was done has been discovered, nor the origin of the ore.

"Among the other finds are vases or urns and cups of copper and gold, made very artistic in design. The pottery work includes enameled ware and glazed vessels. Another passageway leads to granaries such as are found in the oriental temples. They contain seeds of various kinds. One very large storehouse has not yet been entered, as it is twelve feet high and can be reached only from above. Two copper hooks extend on the edge, which indicates that some sort of ladder was attached. These granaries are rounded, as the materials of which they are constructed, I think, is a very hard cement. A gray metal is also found in this cavern, which puzzles the scientists, for its identity has not been established. It resembles platinum. Strewn promiscuously over the floor everywhere are what people call "cats eyes', a yellow stone of no great value. Each one is engraved with the head of the Malay type.

The Hieroglyphics. "On all the urns, or walls over doorways , and tablets of stone which were found by the image are the mysterious hieroglyphics, the key to which the Smithsonian Institute hopes yet to discover. The engraving on the tables probably has something to do with the religion of the people. Similar hieroglyphics have been found in southern Arizona. Among the pictorial writings, only two animals are found. One is of prehistoric type.

The Crypt. "The tomb or crypt in which the mummies were found is one of the largest of the chambers, the walls slanting back at an angle of about 35 degrees. On these are tiers of mummies, each one occupying a separate hewn shelf. At the head of each is a small bench, on which is found copper cups and pieces of broken swords. Some of the mummies are covered with clay, and all are wrapped in a bark fabric. The urns or cups on the lower tiers are crude, while as the higher shelves are reached, the urns are finer in design, showing a later stage of civilization. It is worthy of note that all the mummies examined so far have proved to be male, no children or females being buried here. This leads to the belief that this exterior section was the warriors' barracks.

"Among the discoveries no bones of animals have been found, no skins, no clothing, no bedding. Many of the rooms are bare but for water vessels. One room, about 40 by 700 feet, was probably the main dining hall, for cooking utensils are found here. What these people lived on is a problem, though it is presumed that they came south in the winter and farmed in the valleys, going back north in the summer. Upwards of 50,000 people could have lived in the caverns comfortably. One theory is that the present Indian tribes found in Arizona are descendants of the serfs or slaves of the people which inhabited the cave. Undoubtedly a good many thousands of years before the Christian era, a people lived here which reached a high stage of civilization. The chronology of human history is full of gaps. Professor Jordan is much enthused over the discoveries and believes that the find will prove of incalculable value in archaeological work. "One thing I have not spoken of, may be of interest. There is one chamber of the passageway to which is not ventilated, and when we approached it a deadly, snaky smell struck us. Our light would not penetrate the gloom, and until stronger ones are available we will not know what the chamber contains. Some say snakes, but other boo-hoo this idea and think it may contain a deadly gas or chemicals used by the ancients. No sounds are heard, but it smells snaky just the same. The whole underground installation gives one of shaky nerves the creeps. The gloom is like a weight on one's shoulders, and our flashlights and candles only make the darkness blacker. Imagination can revel in conjectures and ungodly daydreams back through the ages that have elapsed till the mind reels dizzily in space."

An Indian Legend. In connection with this story, it is notable that among the Hopi Indians the tradition is told that their ancestors once lived in an underworld in the Grand Canyon till dissension arose between the good and the bad, the people of one heart and the people of two

hearts. Machetto, who was their chief, counseled them to leave the underworld, but there was no way out. The chief then caused a tree to grow up and pierce the roof of the underworld, and then the people of one heart climbed out. They tarried by Paisisvai (Red River), which is the Colorado, and grew grain and corn. They sent out a message to the Temple of the Sun, asking the blessing of peace, good will and rain for people of one heart. That messenger never returned, but today at the Hopi villages at sundown can be seen the old men of the tribe out on the housetops gazing toward the sun, looking for the messenger. When he returns, their lands and ancient dwelling place will be restored to them. That is the tradition. Among the engravings of animals in the cave is seen the image of a heart over the spot where it is located. The legend was learned by W.E. Rollins, the artist, during a year spent with the Hopi Indians.

There are two theories of the origin of the Egyptians. One is that they came from Asia; another that the racial cradle was in the upper Nile region. Heeren, an Egyptologist, believed in the Indian origin of the Egyptians. The discoveries in the Grand Canyon may throw further light on human evolution and prehistoric ages.

* The Kossuth Giants pt 1, 25 Jul 2005

Kossuth: October was a month of some excitement in scientific circles as seven strange and gigantic mummies were discovered just outside of Kossuth Center. Marvin Rainwater, a local farmer, had been digging a new well on his property and struck a deposit of very hard stone about nine feet below the topsoil. In attempting to dig it out, he found that it was more than four feet wide in every direction. Removing it would be a terrific chore. He considered the possibility that this was a layer of bedrock, but that would certainly be odd that close to the surface.

Further, being somewhat familiar with geologic deposits, he knew that the stone was not the familiar limestone for which such Eastern Iowa areas like Stone City are famous. This was something else entirely. Upon close inspection Rainwater also saw that the stone was not as rough as might be expected in a natural formation, but was in fact smooth and polished.

Now very curious as to the nature of the find, he called several friends from surrounding farms and they began an excavation. They discovered that it was not a single stone, but rather one of at least several irregularly cut slabs stretching out over a wide area, yet fitted so tightly together that not even a knife blade could be put between them. Each slab measured roughly 8'x10', and when struck with a sledge seemed to ring with a hollowness that might indicate this was not a floor but the outside portion of a ceiling. Rainwater wondered if he had not stumbled upon some sort of buried stone structure on his property. Believing that there might be a way to parlay living other than farming if he played his cards right, Mr. Rainwater contacted Georg Von Podebrad College, who in turn dispatched a team of archeologists, anthropologists, and geologists to the site.

The researchers were delighted with the anomalies presented them. Firstly, the stone was not at all native to Iowa, but was in fact basalt-a hard, dense volcanic rock composed of plagioclase, augite, and magnetite. The type of stone used by the Egyptians to build their massive monuments. The depth of the slabs indicated that they had been there for a very long time, predating the advent of the kind of modern transportation and heavy machinery needed to bring such a large quantity of foreign stone to Iowa, and quite probably the slabs had been laid down before the last glacial age. It is impossible to gauge with any certainty just how long they had been there.

After the soil covering the slabs had been entirely removed, the area covered by the stones was a perfect square measuring 188 feet on each side. Digging around the perimeter revealed that Rainwater had been correct, the structure did go deeper into the ground. The cyclopean structure was revealed to be a pyramid similar in shape to one located at Marietta, Ohio, although those mounds and monuments erected by the prehistoric Indians were made of sun dried brick mixed with rushes. This technique, too, is curiously similar to the Egyptian technique of brick making with straw and mud.

It took many months, but the entire structure was finally exposed, and on the eastern side was found a massive filled in archway with b (? Miwwing) resemblance to those of ancient Greece. At the bottom of the arch was a smaller arch, measuring only 6' to the capstone. This too had been filled in and blocked off. With genuine awe and some hesitancy the scientists of the Rainwater Site began the work of opening the smaller entryway, wondering what secrets lay within.

When the light from the first torch penetrated the gloom of the ancient structure, Albert Grosslockner gasped at what he thought were seven huge and exquisitely detailed statues seated in a ring around a very large and deep fire pit. Moving closer, he realized that the figures were not carved of stone, but were in fact the mummified remains of some giant humanoid race. Could what they found be in fact a prehistoric burial vault for some pre-human creatures or was it a prison designed to hold some freakish aberration of nature? The figures, were each fully ten feet tall even when measured seated in their cross-legged positions. They all faced into the circle with arms folded across their legs. Upon close examination it was seen that they had double rows of teeth in their upper and lower jaws. The foreheads were unusually low and sloping, with exceedingly prominent brows. The skin of the mysterious giants was wrinkled and tough, as though tanned, and the hair of each of them was distinctly red in color. Their faces, still very expressive even in death, taunted the scientists with their silence. Who, or what, were these creatures, how had they come to be locked in this stone room, and where had the stone itself come from originally?

After careful excavation of the site, the bodies were removed for x-ray and autopsy examination. The excitement over the find was far in excess of the "Gypsum Man" find in Iowa so many years before-a hoax from which the Putnam Museum of Davenport had never fully recovered from. These giants were very real. The medical examinations demonstrated that there was definite skeletal structure, that they were organic creatures who had once been very much alive.

One explanation for the mummies might lie in the legends of the Paiute Indians who tell of a race of red-haired giants who were their mortal enemies centuries ago. They were called the Si-Te-Cahs, driven from Nevada by a previously unheard of alliance of tribes. Did the Si-Te-Cahs retreat from the west to Iowa? Was the stone structure here before and simply co-opted by the giants? No one may ever know, however it is interesting to note that among the Indian relics held in the Kossuth County chapter of the State Historical Society are three robes made entirely from very long strands of red hair. We await DNA comparisons of samples taken from the mummies and the robes to determine a connection.

In the mean-time, Marvin Rainwater has had his farm purchased by interested parties in Hopkins Grove for an undisclosed sum, and is quite happily no longer toiling in his fields or digging wells.

* 25 Jul 2005 Big Foot " IS" the Neanderthal Man My Personal Observation...Mary Sutherland.

Just as we are not being told of a Super Race of Intelligent Beings that Lived and Traded Among the People's of the World. We are also not being told the truth of our evolutionary history and the still existing Neanderthal Man.

First , just like the race of Giants very little is known about the Neanderthal Man, being that he was only discovered in 1856, just 3 years before the publication of Darwin's Origin of Species Theory. Being that the Highly Intelligent and Developed (mentally and physically) Race of Giants that Pre-Existed Man was not taken into consideration, we could naturally be led astray , convincing us that we came from Monkeys and the Neanderthal Man was the missing link. This is Wrong.. And it may be also wrong to think that the Neanderthal Man came from Monkey as well.

We do know that the Neanderthal Man was what we call now the 'cave man'...meaning he lived in Caves. Could this same race then be still today living within the underground cave and tunnel systems that web throughout the world under earth's surface. I believe this may very well be the case. We have evidence today that this race did not die out during the time first speculated. This same evidence indicates that Neanderthals lived in more recent centuries. One Neanderthal was found buried in a suit of medieval chain armor.

The Neanderthal skeletons were found in graves with hands neatly folded, surrounded by fossilized pollen. This is a pretty clear indication that they were buried with flowers in some sort of funeral ceremony. This shows intelligent thought and compassion and an afterlife belief system. Only humans do that. Furthermore, they found tools (and possibly a musical instrument) associated with some of the Neanderthal remains. Every indication was that he was as fully human as Homo sapiens (modern man).

Over one hundred years after first being found Boule's skeleton was re-examined in 1957 and it was now determined that Neanderthals walked upright and that the stooped posture suggested by Boule's skeleton was caused by arthritis. More evidence from various caves and digs have shown that Neanderthals wielded tools and weapons, wore ornaments, had cultural and religious rites, ceremoniously burying their dead.

Evidence of Giant Races can be traced back over 500,000 years ago. According to the evolutionists' dating, Homo sapiens supposedly evolved 100,000 years ago. Some people even claim there is evidence of Homo sapiens in Australia 116,000 to 176,000 years ago. Neanderthal man supposedly lived from 36,000 to 75,000 years ago, or maybe as long as 82,000 years ago. Homo sapiens could not have evolved from Neanderthals if Homo sapiens were here first. But Homo Sapiens could have and still could be co-existing with the Neanderthal Man.

Survival of the Fittest Theory shows that the inferior species dies out for the superior species to evolve.

BUT of course, Scientists say the Big Foot Doesn't Exist. They Say Giants did not Exist. If it doesn't fit within their box, it doesn't exist.. I personally Believe that the Neanderthal Man did not die out and is still co-existing today with Modern Man. Living in the subterrain of our Planet . They moved within the Earth to avoid the new and more aggressive species of Man that had descended upon them. I believe that because of the darkness of the caves and tunnel systems they have become accustom to nocturnal life , coming to the surface for needed supplies under the cover of darkness.

- MORE INFORMATION -

Neanderthals used fire for heating, cooking and manufacturing. They probably crafted leather and fur garments of various types. Had a relatively advanced tool and weapon making culture manufacturing a large variety of finely-edged, sophisticated flint tools and weapons. This industry is characterized by the many tool types found, including spear points, stone lances and wooden spears with fire hardened points. Neanderthals made these different types of implements, for both "military" and domestic use, it provides evidence of their ability to plan, think and scheme. They show to me evidence that they could have survived and do co-exist, unseen, by us.

Almost certainly, the Neanderthal race possessed advanced language. Fossil remains indicate Neanderthal voice boxes were capable of making the same sounds as modern humans. As they lived alongside humans it is reasonable to conclude they spoke the same language or if not...had their own language and learned to speak ours, becoming bi-lingual.

In a cave in Slovenia, Yugoslavia, archaeologists consider they have unearthed the world's oldest true musical instrument, a flute which appears to have been made by Neanderthals. Broken at both ends, the 12 cm long instrument is made out of the leg bone of a young bear still retaining its four finger holes. Apart from being considered the oldest musical instrument in the world, this flute's greatest significance lies in its association with Neanderthal man's ability to produce music, and make musical instruments. The Neanderthal race would have composed music, sung to it and probably danced to it no differently than humans today. The ability to create music on a multiple note instrument reveals evidence of imagination and abstract thought. It would therefore be reasonable to conclude that these same qualities would have also been put to use in other skills such as reading and writing.

Neanderthal Culture

There is evidence indicating that Neanderthals possessed a sense of community spirit by performing ritual burials and caring for the old and sick. Remains of several physically impaired individuals have been uncovered. Some recovered skeletons display old, healed injuries suggesting their wounds or injuries were treated and cared for. In a cave in Iraq, archaeologists uncovered skeletons of a man, two women and an infant buried together in soil containing pollen of flowers. The flowers, being set there by survivors, strongly suggests that Neanderthals thought and cared for their dead.

Analysis of the sediment pollen concentrated in batches, implied that possible bunches of flowers had been placed on the grave. Closer examination of the pollen enabled scientists to identify many flowers that were present, all of which had some therapeutic properties. Were they part of an aromatic preparation, a kind of pot-pourri for the dead, or perfumed oils used in ointment preparations? If so an appreciation of the cosmetic appearance of flowers and perfumed fragrances existed, much the same as today with our embalming of the body with fragrances and the use of flowers at funerals. These flowers also testify to the warm climate and abundant floral varieties availability at the time.

Neanderthal Burial Tombs

It is possible Neanderthals chose certain caves to use as burial 'tombs' this would account for the fact that so many of the remains of Neanderthals have been found buried in caves. This practice would be similar to more recent human cultures who in certain parts of the world used memorial tombs often carved out of the inside of a natural caves using a stone rolled in front of the entrance to seal shut the tomb cave.

Evidence showing Neanderthal skeletons buried in excavated graves in the ground suggests concern over the concepts of life and death. Value being placed on the dead person, funerals being a part of the social and psychological practices for dealing with death.

Neanderthals Exercised Abstract Thinking Concepts

Neanderthals show signs of being a social race in which the old and the injured were taken care of instead of simply left to die. Individuals of well advanced years, have been found supporting the idea that they exercised "humanity" the exercise of mental thought principles over physical actions. Religion is a characteristic of the human species. In order to have religion, one must be capable of abstract thought and reasoning. Without such abilities, the concepts of life and death or a God could not be imagined. It appears the Neanderthal race possessed some of these attributes.

Unlike humans however, there is evidence presented by the scientists that the male/female role interplay as practiced by humans in family activity was not carried out by Neanderthals. There is no evidence of couples or family oriented
activities among Neanderthals such as taking meals together. This stands out in contrast to their closeness in so many other ways to humans.

* A Giant was unearthed in 1891, when workmen in Crittenden, Arizona excavated a huge stone coffin that had evidently once held the body of a man 12 feet tall. A carving on the granite case indicated that he had six toes.

The Arizona tracks. Tracks of a barefoot human child were found, in the late 1960s, alongside some dinosaur tracks. The location was the Moenkopi Wash, near the little Colorado River in northern Arizona

In 1984, similar tracks were found not far from the Moenkopi site. Many human tracks, dinosaur tracks, and a handprint of a child that had fallen.

More adult tracks were found in 1986.

The Arizona tracks are located in the Glen Canyon geological Group, which is part of late Triassic to early Jurassic strata and supposedly 175 to 100 million years old. In addition to 300 tridactyle dinosaur tracks, sheep tracks, bivalve prints, large amphibian and lungfish marks have been found. Over 60 human tracks have been mapped and photographed.

ARKANSAS In 1921, an Arkansan named Rowlands was digging in one of the many gravel pits on a line of small hillocks known as Crowley's Ridge, located two miles north of Finch. At a depth of 10 feet, Rowlands' shovel suddenly struck something large and solid. The object appeared at first to be a boulder, but excavating around it, Rowlands soon discovered that it was a large rock-sculptured head of a man. It stood about 4 feet high, and the figure had a squared, protruding chin, small, tight-lipped mouth, a short nose, and a furrowed brow and stare accented by two flat "buttons" of inlaid gold for eyes. Two more gold discs ornamented the figure's ears, and a heart-shaped plug of copper was embedded in the chest. The top of the head was covered by a carved hood that draped down the nape, and attached to a piece around the neck. Near the head, and in the same layer, Rowlands dug up a number of smaller objects: a gold ring, a small coffer made of volcanic pumice (which does not exist in this region), and tiny carvings of men, animals, moons and stars. The head and artifacts soon became a local attraction, and the newspapers dubbed the glowering figure

"King Crowley." Several investigators authenticated the find, though they could not explain its presence in the ten-foot layer of gravel - geologically dated at 175,000 years. The head and objects were sent to the Arkansas Natural History Museum in Little Rock. The museum curators, who also examined the artifacts and had double-checked and documented their discovery, were confident in the findings' authenticity to place them on public display. At the same time, however, some of the small carving samples were mailed to the Smithsonian in Washington. The Smithsonian - being a far more conservative institution -described the carvings as truly "unexplained items," but could not reconcile the antiquity of the strata in which they had been brought to light. Finally, after fifteen years of vacillating on the subject, orthodoxy triumphed: The Smithsonian concluded that the Crowley Ridge artifacts could not be 175,000 years old as this contradicted established theory on the age of human civilization, and therefore declared the artifacts fakes. Conforming to this prestigious conservative pronouncement, the Little Rock museum promptly took the stone head and other objects off display, and eventually sold them to unnamed private collectors. The "King Crowley" head was shipped off to California, and the rest of the collection was similarly scattered to the four winds. Today, the location of even a single object is unknown.

California The bones of a twelve foot tall man were dug up in 1833 by a group of soldiers at Lompock Rancho,California.The skeleton was surrounded by giant weapons, and the skull featured a double row of teeth.

In 1833, soldiers digging at Lompock Rancho, California, discovered a male skeleton 12 feet tall. The skeleton was surrounded by caved shells, stone axes, other artifacts. The skeleton had double rows of upper and lower teeth. Unfortunately, this body was secretly buried because the local Indians became upset about the remains. Miners in Lovelock Cave, California, discovered a very tall, red-haired mummy In
1911 This mummy eventually went to a fraternal lodge where it was used for "initiation purposes."

In 1931, skeletons from 8 ½ to 10 feet long were found in the Humbolt lake bed in California

A giant found off the California Coast on Santa Rosa Island in the 1800s was distinguished by its double rows of teeth

1851 that a businessman named Hiram de Witt had brought back with him from a trip to California a piece of auriferous quartz rock about the size of a man's fist, and that while showing the rock to a friend, it slipped from his hand and split open upon hitting the floor. There, in the center of the quartz, they discovered a cut-iron nail, six-penny size, slightly corroded but entirely straight, with a perfect head. the quartz was given an age of over one million years.

California/Arizona/Mexico, Red haired mummies of United States, the continent, at the same time that De Soto was blazing his famous trail, an expedition led by Coronado searched for the fabulously rich "Seven Cities of Cibola." Near Mexico's present-day border with California and Arizona they ran into several tribes of Indian giants. Starting out from Mexico City with some three hundred Spaniards and eight hundred native Indians, the Coronado expedition marched west to the Pacific Ocean. Then turning north-ward, they ascended the coast through regions that later became known as Sinaloa and Sonora. While this march was underway, Hemando de Alarcon set sail with two ships up the coast, transporting the baggage and supplies for the soldiers. The original plan called for Alarcon and the army to keep in frequent touch and to rendezvous at suitable harbors along the coast. So when the army reached the province of Senora, a force under Don Rodrigo Maldonado set out to find the harbor and scan the horizon for Alarcon's ships. Maldonado sighted no ships, but he did return with an Indian who stood so tall as to astonish the Spaniards. Pedro de Castaneda, who accompanied Coronado and later wrote the most complete and factual history of the expedition, records this unusual event as follows: "Don Rodrigo Maldonado, who was captain of those who went in search of the ships, did not find them, but he brought back with him an Indian so large and tall that the best man in the army reached only to his chest. It was said that other Indians were even taller on the coast."8 This giant evidently belonged to the Seri. This great Indian tribe occupied the island of Tiburon and the adjacent Sonora coast on the Gulf of California. Historians testify to their tall stature.

Soon after this, while still trying to establish contact with Alarcon, Captain Melchior Diaz came across another tribe of giants. Taking twenty-five of his "most efficient men" and some guides, Diaz struck out toward the north and west in search of the seacoast and the ships. "After going about 150 leagues," reports Castaneda, "they came to a province of exceedingly tall and strong men--like giants " Evidently, these were the Cocopa, a Yuman tribe. According to Castaneda, these huge Indians went about mostly naked. "They . . . live," he adds, "in large straw cabins built underground like smoke houses, with only the straw roof above ground. They enter these at one end and come out at the other. More than a hundred persons, old and young, sleep in one cabin. When they carry anything, they can take a load of more than three or four hundredweight on their heads. Once when our men wished to fetch a log for the fire, and six men were unable to carry it, one of these Indians is reported to have come and raised it in his arms, put it on his head alone, and carried it very easily."

While among these Cocopas, the captain learned that ships had been seen at a point three days down toward the sea. But when Diaz' finally reached this place, he saw no sign of a sail, even to the distant horizon. On a tree near the shore, however, his party found this written message: "Alarcon reached this place; there are letters at the foot of this tree." Diaz dug up the letters and learned from them how long Alarcon had waited for news of the army and that he had gone back with the ships to New Spain, i.e., Mexico.

But on his way back Alarcon changed his mind--and thus became the discoverer of the Colorado River giants. Sailing into the port of Culiacan, he came unexpectedly upon the San Gabriel, loaded with provisions for Coronado. This chance meeting with the San Gabriel probably figured in Alarc6n's decision to resume efforts to locate the explorer's party. At any rate, he added this third ship to his fleet and continued up the coast. They sailed the Gulf of California until they entered the shallows near the head of the gulf. After hazarding the murky shoals there and almost losing all three ships, he and his crew reached the mouth of the Colorado River. Dropping anchor here, Alarcon and his exploratory party launched two boats against the river's furious current. "Thus began," writes historian Herbert Eugene Bolton, "the historic first voyage by Europeans up the Colorado River among the tall Yuman peoples who lived along its banks on either side."

A piece up the river Alarcon and his men came upon their first settlement. About two hundred and fifty giant Cocopa warriors stood on the banks, ready to attack them. But the captain, by making signs of peace and offering gifts, won them over. Further upstream more than a thousand giant Indians appeared with bows and arrows, but Alarcon knew they intended them no harm because their women and children accompanied them. These Cocopas he described as "large and well formed, without being corpulent. Some have their noses pierced, and from them hang pendants, while others wear shells. . . . All of them, big and little, wear a multi-colored sash about the waist; and tied in the middle, a round bundle of feathers hanging down like a tail.... Their bodies are branded by fire; their hair is banged in front, but in the back it hangs to the waist." The women, meanwhile, "go about naked, except that, tied in front and behind, they wear large bunches of feathers."11

COLORADO, In 1936, Tom Kenny, a resident of Plateau Valley, a town located on the western slope of the Rockies in Colorado, was excavating for a winter cellar to store vegetables, when at a depth of 10 feet his spade hit a barrier. Clearing the covering material away, he unearthed a pavement made of tiles, each manmadeand five inches square. The tiles were laid in mortar, the chemical composition of which later analysis showed was different from all materials found in the valley. The perplexing problem is that the strange pavement was found in the same layer containing the three-toed Miocene horse - upwards of 30 million years old.

Florida, Shawnees. The people of this nation have a tradition, that their ancestors crossed the sea. They are the only tribe in the U.S. with which I am acquainted, who admit a foreign origin. Until lately, they kept a yearly sacrifice, for their safe arrival in this country from the South. From whence they came, or at what period they arrived in North America, they do not know. It is prevailing opinion, among
them, that Florida had once been inhabited by white people, who had the use of edge tools. Black Hoof (a chief) affirmed that he had often heard it spoken of, by old people, that stumps of trees covered with earth, were frequently found, which had been cut down by edge tools.

De Vaca and the Giants, Reference:Steve Quayle. Florida Giants. In 1528, or almost ten years after Alonzo Alvarez de Pineda's discovery of giants on the Mississippi River, the ill-fated explorer Panfilo de Narvaez put three hundred men ashore at Tampa Bay. His mission was to search the Florida mainland for its riches, while his five ships sailed just off the coast. Only Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca and three companions survived this expedition. Afterward they crossed the North American continent from shore to shore, becoming the first white men to do so. In his history, Cabeza de Vaca mentions some giant Florida Indians who attacked the Narvaez party. "When we came in view of Apalachen," he writes, "the Governor ordered that I should take nine cavalry with fifty infantry and enter the town. Accordingly the assessor and I assailed it; and having got in, we found only women and boys there, the men being absent; however these returned to its support, after a little time, while we were walking about, and began discharging arrows at us. They killed the horse of the assessor, and at last taking to flight, they left us.... The town consisted of forty small houses, made low, and set up in sheltered places because of the frequent storms. The material was thatch. They were surrounded by very dense woods, large groves and many bodies of fresh water. . . Two hours after our arrival at Apalachen, the Indians who had fled from there came in peace to us, asking for their women and children, whom we released; but the detention of a cacique [the Indians' chief] by the Governor produced great excitement, in consequence of which they returned for battle early the next day, and attacked us with such promptness and alacrity that they succeeded in setting fire to the houses in which we were."

After twenty-five days, Narvaez' army departed Apalachen. But a short while later, as they attempted to cross a large lake, they came under heavy attack from many giant Indians concealed behind trees. "Some of our men were wounded in this conflict, for whom the good armor they wore did not avail," continues Cabeza de Vaca. 'There were those this day who swore that they had seen two red oaks, each the thickness of the lower part of the leg, pierced through from side to side by arrows; and this is not so much to be wondered at, considering the power and skill with which the Indians are able to project them. I myself saw an arrow that had entered the butt of an elm to the depth of a span.... The Indians we had so far seen in Florida are all archers. They go naked, are large of body, and appear at a distance like giants. They are of admirable proportions, very spare and of great activity and strength. The bows they use are as thick as the arm, of eleven or twelve palms in length, which will discharge at two hundred paces with so great precision that they miss nothing."

Illinois Archaeology 5 (1 and 2), 1993
Joseph Smith, Zelph's Mound, and the Armies of Zion: The Construction of American Indians from Archaeological Evidence in Illinois in the Nineteenth Century by Thomas J. RileyZions Camp...They crossed the river at what was called Phillips Ferry and camped there for a few days. It was here on the bluffs above the Illinois River about a mile downstream from Phillips Ferry that the first reported archaeological excavations on the lower Illinois River valley occured on June 3, 1834 (Jelks 1984). a fascinating article by Kenneth Godfrey recently published in BYU Studies (1989) has collected seven of the known descriptions of the events that transpired there.

The seven stories of the finding of Zeph differ significantly from one another, but the one that is the official 'History of the Church" contains most of the details that are known of the excavation:

" Tuesday the 3rd during our travels we visited several of the mounds which had been thrown up by the ancient inhabitants of this country, and this morning I went up on a high mound near the river, accompanied by several. From this mound we could overlook the tops of the trees and view the prairie on each side of the river as far as our vision could extend and the scenery was truly delightful.

On the top of the mound were stones which presented the appearance of three alters, one above the other, according to ancient order and the remains were strewn over the surface of the ground. The brethren procured a shovel and a hoe, and removing the earth to a depth of about one foot discovered the skeleton of a man, almost entire, and between his ribs was the stone point of a Lamantish arrow which evidently produced his death. Elder Burr Riggs retained the arrow.

The contemplation of the scenery around us produced peculiar sensations in our bosoms and subsequently the vision of the past being opened to my understanding by the Spirit of the Almighty, I discovered that the person whose skeleton we had seen was a White Lamanite, a large thickset man and a man of God. His name was Zelph. He was a warrior and cheiftain under the great Onandagus who was known from the Eastern Sea to the Rocky mountains. The curse was taken from Zelph, or at least in part. One of his thighbones was broken by a stone flung from a sling, while in battle years before his death. He was killed in battle, by the arrow found among his ribs, during a great struggle with the Lamanites. Elder Woodruff carried the thigh bone to Clay County" (Smith 1902:78-80)

The excavation into the "Zelph Mound" was not an isolated occurrence for there Mormons in the nineteenth century. They were surrounded in Ohio with the remains of Earthworks, mounds, circles, etc. On the trip to Zion, Godfrey(1989:31) notes, Joseph Smith wrote:

"The whole of our journey, in the midst of so large a company of social honest and sincere men, wandering over the plains of the Nephites, recounting occasionally the history of the Book of Mormon, roving over the mounds, of that once beloved people and gazing upon a country the fertility, the splendor and the goodness so indescribable, all serves to pass away time unnoticed."

Of the very early history of the region which now embraces Lake County but little can be written. The Mound Builders had occupied this area, but little written language or oral tradition is left to use as accounts. I did however find the following. Excavations...have revealed the crumbling bones of a mighty race. Samuel Miller, who has resided in the county since 1835, is authority for the statement that one skeleton which he assisted in unearthing was a trifle more than eight feet in length, the skull being correspondingly large, while many other skeletons measured at least seven feet...Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Lake CountyEdited by Newton Bateman, LL.D. and Paul Selby, A.M. (1902)

Mounds at Dunleith, IllinoisSmithsonian Excavation No.5

No. 5, the largest of the group was carefully examined. Two feet below the surface, near the apex, was a skeleton, doubtless an intrusive Indian burial... Near the original surface, 10 or 12 feet from the center, on the lower side, lying at full length on its back, was one of the largest skeletons discovered by the Bureau agents, the length as proved by actual measurement being between 7 and 8 feet. It was clearly traceable, but crumbled to pieces immediately after removal from the hard earth in which it was encased....

Pike County, Smithsonian Excavation

The other, situated on the point of a commanding bluff, was also conical in form, 50 feet in diameter and about 8 feet high. The outer layer consisted in sandy soil, 2 feet thick, filled with slightly decayed skeletons, probably Indians of intrusive burials. The earth of the main portion of this mound was a very fine yellowish sand which shoveled like ashes and was everywhere, to a depth of 2 to 4 feet, as full of human skeletons as could be stowed away in it, even to two and three tiers. Among these were a number of bones not together as skeletons, but mingled in confusion and probably from scaffolds or other localities. Excepting one, which was rather more than 7 feet long, these skeletons appeared to be of medium size and many of them much decayed...

12th Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution 1890-1891 (published in 1894)

At Lawn Ridge, 20 miles north of Peoria, Illinois, in August of 1870, three men were drilling an artesian well, when - from a depth of over a hundred feet - the pump brought up a small metal medallion to the surface. One of the workmen, Jacob W. Moffit, from Chillicothe, was the first to discover it in the drill residue. A noted scholar of the time, Professor Alexander Winchell, reported in his book Sparks From a Geologist's Hammer, that he received from another eye-witness, W.H. Wilmot, a detailed statement, dated December 4, 1871, of the deposits and depths of materials made during the boring, and the position where the metal "coin" was uncovered. The stratification took this form: Soil - 3 feet; yellow clay - 17 feet; blue clay - 44 feet; dark vegetable matter - 4 feet; hard purplish clay - 18 feet; bright green clay - 8 feet; mottled clay - 18 feet; paleosol (ancient soils) - 2 feet; coin location; yellowish clay - 1 foot; sand, clay and water - 11 feet. The strange "coin-medallion" was composed of an unidentified copper alloy, about the size and thickness of a U.S. quarter of that period. It was remarkably uniform in thickness, round, and the edges appeared to have been cut. Researcher William E. Dubois, who presented his investigation of the medallion to the American Philosophical Society, was convinced that the object had in fact passed through a rolling mill, the edges showed "further evidence of the machine shop." Despite its "modern characteristics", however, Dubois plainly saw that, upon the object, "the tooth of time is plainly visible." Both sides of the medallion were marked with artwork and hieroglyphs, but these had not been metal engraved or stamped. Rather, the figures had somehow been etched in acid, to a remarkable degree of intricacy. One side showed the figure of a woman wearing a crown or headdress; her left arm is raised as if in benediction, and her right arm holds a small child, also crowned. The woman appears to be speaking. On the opposite side is another central figure, that looks like a crouching animal: it has long, pointed ears, large eyes and mouth, claw-like arms, and a long tail frayed at the very end. Below and to the left of it is another animal, which bears a strong resemblance to a horse. Around the outer edges of both sides of the coin are undecipherable glyphs - they are of very definite character, and show all the signs of a form of alphabetic writing.As a sidelight, the enigmatic coin was not the only item that came from deep levels in Illinois. In 1851, in Whiteside County, another well-drilling bit brought up from a sand stratum 120 feet deep two copper artifacts: What appears to be a hook, and a ring. Their age is thought to be the same as that of the coin - about 150,000 years old.

Indiana 1879, some Indiana archaeologists dug into an ancient burial mound at Brewersville, Indiana, and unearthed a human skeleton that measured nine feet eight inches in length. A mica necklace still hung around the giant's neck. The bones, which were stored in a grain mill, were swept away in the 1937 flood.26In 1925, several amateurs digging in an Indian mound at Walkerton, Indiana, uncovered the skeletons of eight very ancient humans measuring in height from eight to almost nine feet. All eight giants had been buried in "substantial copper armor."

Kentucky, In 1885, Professor J.F. Brown of Berea College, Kentucky was called upon to examine a puzzling find, made 16 miles east of the town of Berea, on Big Hill in Rock Castle County, one of the spurs of the Cumberland Plateau. Near the summit, an old wagon trail cut through a stratum of carboniferous limestone, and removal of earth to widen the trail into a road had exposed a new section of this stratum. As E.A. Allen reported in the American Antiquarian, volume 7, page 39, preserved in the layer were the fossilized impressions of several creatures. What mystified those who witnessed the remains was that among these tracks were two well-preserved prints of a human being. They were described as "good-sized, toes well spread, and very distinctly marked." It was not until 1930 that further and more detailed investigations were performed, this time by Dr.Wilbur Greely Burroughs, head of the geology department at Berea College. Dr. Burroughs discovered a total of twelve 9 1/2-inch man tracks and portions of others, and confirmed that they had indeed been impressed upon gray Pottsville sandstone dating from the Upper Pennsylvanian period -well over 300 million years old.

In 1965, a skeleton measuring 8 feet 9 inches was found buried under a rock ledge along the Holly Creek in east-central Kentucky

Evidence found in the tunnel systems of Mammoth Cave indicate that there was a pre-existing race of giant sized humans with red haired that lived in this area.

Minnesota, Seven skeletons were found in a burial mound near Clearwater Minnesota, in 1888. They had double rows of teeth in the upper and lower jaws and had been buried in a sitting position, facing the lake. The foreheads were unusually low and sloping, with prominent brows. (St. Paul Pioneer Press, June 29, 1888).

The Indians tell the story of the legends of Allegewi:The oral traditions of the Delaware and the Sioux Indians tell of a race of "great stature, but cowardly" with whom they entered into conflict. The Allegheny River and Mountains are named after the Allegewi, but the Iroquois Confederacy drove the giants out of their strong, walled cities, and the Sioux finished them off when they attempted to relocate in what is now Minnesota.

Ten skeletons "of both sexes and of gigantic size" were taken from a mound at Warren, Minnesota, 1883. (St. Paul Pioneer Press, May 23, 1883) The skeleton of a huge man was uncovered at the Beckley farm, Lake Koronis, Minnesota; while at Moose Island and Pine City, bones of other giants came to light. (St. Paul Globe, Aug. 12, 1896).

Misssissippi, The Choctaw of Mississippi ,has a legend of being invaded by a race of red and blond haired, white-skinned giants, who bore `sharp clubs' and axes and wore a extra thick skin, which made them impenetrable by their arrow, spears and war clubs. .The Indians called them Nahullo, or giants who had horns. When you put all the descriptions together, it seems like a race of giants may have been Norsemen wearing their tradition horned helmets and plates of armorTHE DEEP DWELLERS (published online, in NEXUS magazine, and in CCCC),

MISSOURI, On an outcrop of greyish-blue crinoidal limestone about 200 feet wide and extending along the west bank of the Mississippi for 3 miles just south of St. Louis, are a number of mantrack impressions which a century ago could be observed during low-water stages. The early French explorers along the river were the first to note their existence, and ever since they have created a heated controversy. The first scientific observation of the prints was reported by Henry Schooleraft in The American Journal ofScience (volume V), for 1822, and he described them as, "strikingly natural, exhibiting every muscular impression, and the swell of the heel and toes, with a precision and faithfulness to nature I have not been able to copy." His colleagues dismissed the tracks as Indian petroglyphs, but Schooleraft was convinced of their natural origin: They had been impressed, he carefully noted, not carved into the limestone. Whoever had made them, Schooleraft also commented, had been of average size: The foot lengths were 10 1/2 inches; width across the outspread toes were 4 inches; and the heels were 2 1/2 inches wide.The American Antiquarian, volume 7, pages 364-367 (1885) gave the account of another find associated with the St. Louis footprints that is perhaps even more disturbing. Quoting from Priest's "American Antiquities," a particular set of tracks was described in detail. Then, "directly before the prints of these feet, within a few inches, is a well-impressed and deep mark, having some resemblance to a scroll, or roll of parchment, two feet long by a foot in width." The squared impression was not a natural shape; neither were there scratch marks that would have indicated the patch had been carved. Rather, the evidence points to the parchment impression having been made when the rock was still in a plastic state - made at the same time as the footprints. What such a find suggests is that the prints' owners were not only men, but were men with the intelligence to produce some form of paper sheet - and perhaps write upon it. But as if this were not enough of a mystery, the limestone in which prints and paper appear, is dated to the Mississippian age - 345 million years ago.

Montana, In Montana in 1903, Montana, Professor S. Farr unearthed the skeleton of a man about nine feet long. Next to him laid the bones of a woman, who had been almost as tall.

Early in November of 1926, archaeologist J.C.F. Siegfriedt made a discovery in another mine, this one the Number Three shaft of the Mutual Coal Mine of Bear Creek, 55 miles southwest of Billings,Montana. What Siegfriedt found was a human tooth, in which the enamel had been replaced by carbon and the roots by iron, by seepage petrification. In an account published in the Carbon County News and dated November 11, 1926, Siegfriedt reported that he had meticulously preserved the mineral matrix that had been deposited around the tooth, and several dentists identified the mold created as being a human second lower molar. The tooth, however, came from the lower level of the mine - from an Eocene deposit dated at 30 million years old. Siegfriedt could generate no interest in his find among other specialists, and as far as is known, no one has done any further study of the mystery.

BRIAN SMITH, WALLA WALLA, WA, VEHICLE

Brian isn't quite finished with it but looks great I think. :)

IMAGE OF N. KOZYREV CR: VALENTIN SAPUNOV

OUTDOORS

Speaking of which ...

HENRY MILLER
August 25, 2005

The following text is verbatim from the "Monday Morning Report for Aug 15" submitted to headquarters by regional offices of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

The item's lead-in is "Sasquatches."

"Northeast Region staff responded to a landowner's report of a sasquatch sighting in the Upper Grande Ronde River area.

"The landowner's chief concern was whether he would be in violation of any game laws if he shot Bigfoot.

"As non-human primates, sasquatches are under the jurisdiction of the Oregon Department of Agriculture, not ODFW."

So now you know who to call if you find one hiding behind that cabbage in the garden.

hmiller@StatesmanJournal.com or (503) 399-6725

Salem Statesman Aug 25

Expedition Décobert/Roche - August 20

From 16 to 27 august, we were in West Canada, landing in Vancouver. Our object where we planned a 5 days sea-kayak trip in Tofino area, from where Sasquatch sig Dorst, a naturalist living there since more than 30 years.

We don't develope animals sightings (particulary 2 wolves seen on Vargas Island, will only talk about clues which could be associated with Sasquatch:

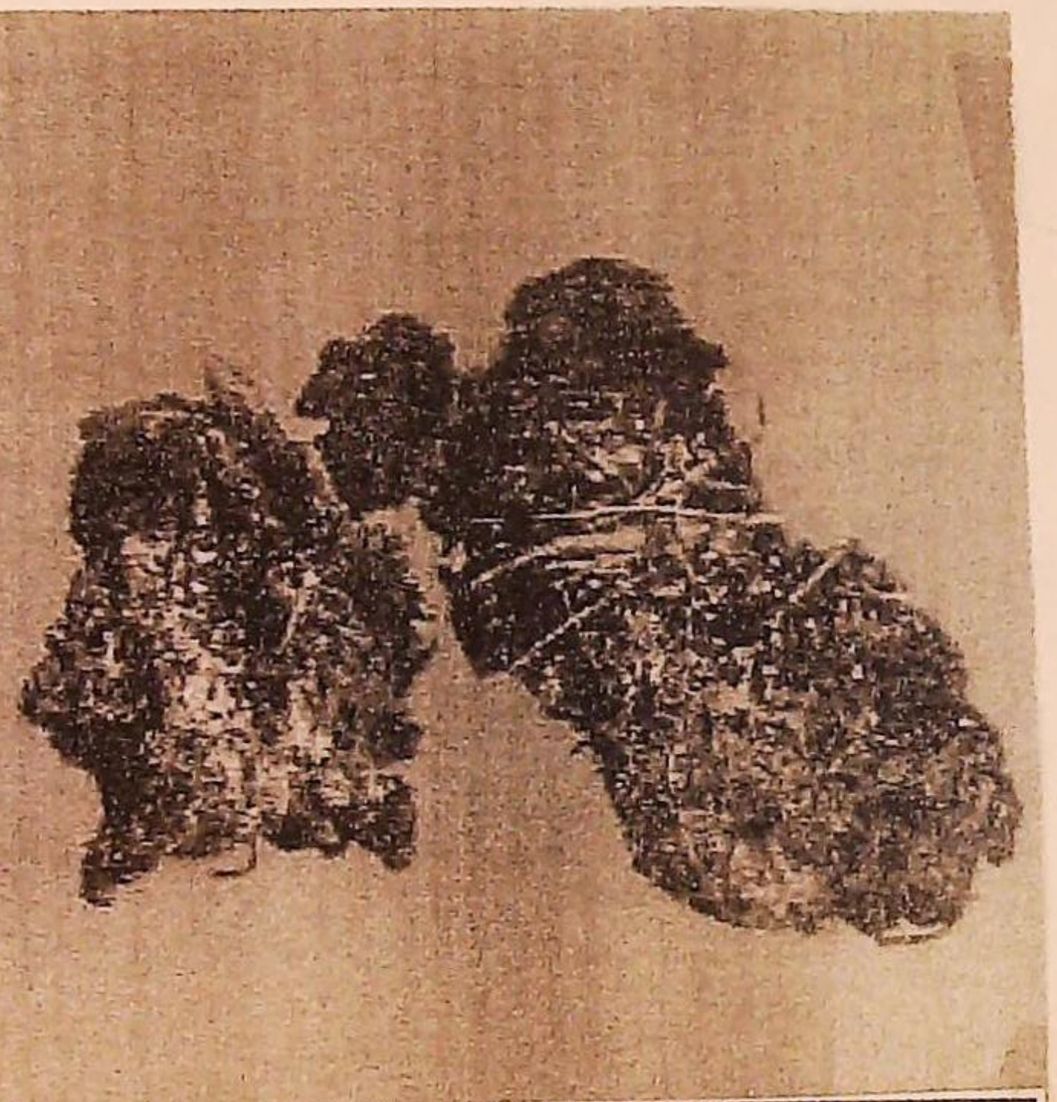
We found there a fresh scat with a human shape in the grass which was laid down

18 august: we began our expedition in the afternoom, because there was too much Lemmens Inlet, inside Meares Island. A location was particulary interesting:

On **19 august** morning, in this area, vocalizations ("oooh", about one second long howls weren't heared anymore in the others days. After feeling a little lost in the mo we established our campsite (we had hammocks).

The location. At high tide, the sea can arrive on the gra limit of the forest

TOFINO AREA BEACH



SCAT FROM LEMMENS INLET
OLIVER DECOBERT

The other possibility excepted Sasquatch is the bear, but many bear scats se
smelled soo bad ! Furthermore, the shape seen on the photo is not habitual for bla
a bear which ate a carrion cannot be excluded.

In the afternoom, we paddled to the Lemmens Inlet bottom and came back to the
again grass laid down and branches were broken in height.

20 august: We paddled to Vargas Island and stayed till 22 august. There were ma
but no clues concerning Sasquatch were found. There were often wolves prints.

23 august: after speaking about that for a long time, we decided to go back to Len
arrived in this location, a track was found and photographied:

It looks like a Bigfoot print but not enough clear to conclude. It was in mud mixed
could have done that if not a foot. If it is the cause, the human foot gives the scale (
to estimate the print at 32 cm long and maxi 14 cm large.

We looked for other tracks but it was a very little muddy place and all round, there

We returned to Tofino in the afternoom.

© Olivier Décobert / Philippe Roche, September 2005

We hesitated to take samples et finally renounced on the moment:

A few questions without answers in remote areas

SF Chron; Sun. 9/11/05 Outdoors

Credit: Larry Hughes

Tom Stienstra
Outdoors

At a late summer campout with my dad and brother, I remember being lined up in our sleeping bags, staring up and asking, "What's out there past the stars?"

My dad chuckled and my brother pointed to the sky. "You mean like up there in that black spot?" he asked.

"Yeah, and past that."

"More stars. You can see them with a telescope."

"But how far does it go?"

At age 10, it was difficult to accept that there wasn't a verified answer for all of my questions. After all, my dad and big brother seemed to know everything. In a career where I have traveled more than 1 million miles in California, I have more questions than ever about things I have seen and heard.

Here are three such cases, including one reported to me last week, which inspired this column:

The South Fork Pilgrims

Deep in Six Rivers National Forest in the northwest corner of California, a geologist, forester and two assistants were driving up South Fork Road on a fall day to assess salmon spawning habitat, as well as a landslide and the tree-planting program designed to stabilize it.

This was along the South Fork Smith River. From Highway 199, South Fork Road extends for about 20 miles along the South Fork Smith, a remote and beautiful canyon, and then forks off on other roads to trailheads leading to the boundary of the Siskiyou Wilderness.

As they drove in, the crew discussed the matrix of water volume, water quality, soil erosion and spawning habitat capacity, and the effects these factors have on salmon populations. The lead scientist was making a point when he glanced to the left and spotted some folks along the river on a sand bar.

"Look at those people," he said. "They're all wearing pilgrim clothes."

They continued their discussion as they drove on.

About five minutes down the road, while talking about how culverts can block passage of salmon to each tributaries to spawn, the scientist stopped in mid-sentence.

"You guys all saw those people dressed in pilgrim clothes along the river, right?" the scientist asked. Everybody did, came the answers.

"There's something not right about that. Where did they come from? Did you see any cars parked anywhere?"

He jammed the vehicle to a stop, turned around and high-tailed it back to the spot. But the pilgrims were gone.

"We all know what we saw, some people dressed in pilgrim clothes along the South Fork Smith," he said. "When we realized what we saw, we went back to check out and they weren't there."

The Klamath flat tire

On a trip to the most remote canyon in Klamath National Forest, my old buddy, the late Jeff Patty, and I were driving to the canyon lip of the headwaters of Blue Creek. This canyon has no roads or trails, and we were going to spend a week trekking on deer trails, fishing and playing tag with the bears.

From the Klamath River town of Orleans, we drove for more than an hour on logging roads into the forest interior. We saw no one. Then, as we neared the canyon rim, we got a flat tire. When we tried to jack up the rig, the jack broke into three pieces.

"This is bad," Jeff said, "real bad." We estimated we were about 30 to 35 miles from another person.

But less than 20 seconds after the jack broke, this ancient pick-up truck with old rounded fenders came around the bend. Without a word, a young man and woman, dressed in historic Native American clothing, got out, pulled out a jack and tire iron, and changed our tire. They said nothing and waved us off when we tried to help.

Each was an amazing physical specimen. The man was tall, slim and muscular, wearing a buckskin vest with no shirt. His hair was long and black, his nose hooked, with dark, clear eyes and perfect complexion. The woman was his match, a classic beauty, and what I remember best was her radiant brown eyes and perfect posture.

They never acknowledged us. After the spare was on, they got back in that old truck and drove off ahead of us.

After a few minutes reviewing our luck, we started our truck and drove on, and to our surprise, we hit the end of the road in about two minutes.

"Where'd they go?" I remember Jeff asking.

That old truck didn't pass us coming out. There were no logging spurs to turn on. And it wasn't at the end of the road.

Wild man of the woods

In the past 25 years, I received more than 60 reports of Bigfoot sightings. After being hired to lead a six-week Bigfoot expedition in the 1980s and after some 20,000 miles of hiking, I've never seen Mr. Bigfoot or anything in regard to the myth/legend that I couldn't explain.

But last week, I ran into a taxidermist friend who lives in rural Tehama County, a conservative, well-read, salt-of-the-earth kind of guy, who told me this story:

"On the flank of a mountain (that I'm keeping secret for now until I check the area out) in Northern California, I was involved in a logging operation and was driving with my wife on a remote mountain road. Out of nowhere, what looked like a man covered with fur, about 6-feet tall, jumped out of the woods, ran across the road in front of us, and down into the canyon." The incident took a matter of seconds, he said.

"I got out and looked and it was like it disappeared. It went straight down a shale slope. We came back the next day and could not find a single footprint, trail or anything. But we know what we saw. It was something running upright."

He doesn't tell many people about this, he says, but confides it to me in a matter-of-fact style, and his wife, also a straight-ahead type, sitting alongside, never blinked.

Canoeing, biking and exploring Lake Chabot are featured on the TV show "Great Outdoors With Tom Stienstra," which airs tonight at 6:30 on KBHK-44 and Bay Area Cable 12.

E-mail Tom Stienstra at tstienstra@sfchronicle.com.